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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 48 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL,
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
28th. Feb.	Maloja ..	2500	.....	..
†7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.
All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 981	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
186 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Inaba Maru	Shinohe.	6189	.....	28th. Feb.
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	25th. Feb.	4th. Mar.
Ilsen Maru.	Sano.	3725	15th. Mar.	20th. ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Terada	4625	27th. ,,	7th.April.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May.	17th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	26th Nov	11th Dec
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.'1

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	420	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000
Head Office : YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen. Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000
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Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route
KASARA 1195, Th. 26th Feb. 9 a.m., †C.M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 27th Feb. *8 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, 2nd March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARALA," 3148, tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Hushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
†PURNEA .....3306 Thursday 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
25th February, 1914.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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The "Lynkop"	,,	105
The "Ultralux"	,,	120
The "Sollux"	,,	138
,, 10 diameter	,,	155
The "Terlux"	,,	140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.
Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.
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FIRE LIFE
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Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
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WANTED.—A wholetime teacher to teach Junior Book-Keeping. Good prospects to a qualified man. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, 80, Esplanade Road. 1661

WANTED a young European girl to look after and teach 3 Children in Delhi. Apply stating age and terms to Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1664

WANTED—A very good STEWARD, European preferred, must be hard-working and an abstainer. Good salary to competent man.

WANTED HEAD WAITER, smart, clean and trustworthy.—Apply personally to
1134 CARLTON HOTEL.

WANTED a LADY SUPERINTENDENT, European or Indian, for Girl's Schools, Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Service pensionable. Apply with full particulars to
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1118 Bhavnagar.

WANTED—A qualified Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Janjira State. Pay Rs. 30 to begin with. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud-Janjira, 22nd February 1914. 1135

WANTED—A European or Anglo-Indian Mistress with musical qualification to teach infant class B.N. Railway European School, Bilaspur, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. with free furnished quarters. Permission to take private music pupils after school hours, can use school piano—Apply MANAGER, sending copies of testimonials. Required to join 1st March 1914. 1116

WANTED—at the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur, in July a GRADUATE with teaching experience as an ASSISTANT MASTER.

Pay Rs. 150—10—200 with benefit of Provident Fund.

The following qualifications are essential:—Must be well qualified in English and Hindi, athletic and really good at games and under 30 years of age.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 1115

WANTED—A qualified NURSE to do house-to-house visiting where births have taken place, on Rs. 80 per month plus a tonga allowance of Rs. 20 a month for one year. Candidates to send their applications showing qualifications, age and nationality to the civil surgeon, Jubbulpore upto 14th March 1914.

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Civil Surgeon.
Jubbulpore, the 19th February, 1914. 1127

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WANTED—By a well established LIFE OFFICE doing extensive business in the East. A European, Parsee or Hindu capable of taking charge of and controlling a Branch Office. State Age. Experience and Salary required to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1658

WANTED:

WANTED by an experienced English lady-teacher pupils for oil-painting, English, Music, and singing. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED by Indian gentleman morning or evening engagement as Secretary or Companion to gentleman or youth. Literary and commercial. Box No. 224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1559

WANTED A CARPENTER CONSTRUCTOR for the Marine Yard, Port Blair, who thoroughly understands barge and boat building. Five years' agreement open to renewal.

Apply to PORT OFFICER, Port Blair. 1134

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Sueprintendent, Bhavnagar.

V. R. JOSHI,
1136 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar.

WANTED FOR BAGDAD.
4 MOTOR DRIVERS.
2 TURNERS.
1 MOULDER.

Only good men need apply at once to
J. H. MAXHAL,
7, Colaba Causeway,
1132 Near Apollo Hotel.

WANTED—By duly qualified and registered Medical Practioner (Anglo-Indian) annual contracts to commence from 1st April, 1914, for *medical* attendance on families, inclusive of fees from Rs. 100 per annum. (Experienced in childrens complaints). Further particulars from MEDICO, C/o., The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay. 1581

WANTED:—A European LADY, a Graduate, with honours in Modern Literature, of the Royal University of Ireland, who has had fourteen years' experience in teaching and has been trained, seeks a POST in an Indian Hill station. Is willing to accept a nominal salary if the climate is a healthy one.

Apply to:—MISS NIXON, The Ladies College, Colombo. 1133

WANTED TRANSLATORS of Foreign Lauguages. The Paisa Akhbar Press, Lahore, wants translators to translate from French German Italian and Russian news papers and Magazines into English or Urdu. One knowing two or more languages will be preferred. The translators will be engaged in this office or their work received or paid for by post on reasonable terms. Apply MANAGER, PAISA AKHBAR, Lahore, with terms and sample translations. 1626

WANTED a LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad. Pay Rs. 200 per month with house rent of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Duties.—Female out patients, Gosha inpatients, and to act as House surgeon to such female beds as the Medical Officer directs. Private practice is permited in spare time.

Applications from English or Indian qualified candidates, with copies of three recent testimonials and statements of age and knowledge of vernaculars, should reach THE MEDICAL OFFICER on or before the 7th March, 1914.

The successful applicant would be expected to take up her duties on 31st March, 1914.

The appointment is terminable by six months' notice by the incumbent. 1123

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E2.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Panchgani, 'HERBERT LODGE,' a substantial Building with a well and large compound. For particulars apply to P. ROACH AND COY., Panchgani. 1137

FOR SALE two brand new motor cars, torpedo shape, one 4- seated and one 2- seated, complete 10 H. P., French make. Apply box No. 298, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1637

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE: 7 Speed variable gear "Field" Motor Cycle, 1914 Model, new, Free Engine, Chain Drive, Druid Spring Forks, all latest improvements Rs. 875 nett to clear sample. Usual Price Rs. 950.

Apply CHATTERSEN & Co., 289, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1665

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H. P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new-hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for either hirer or private use. Can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobile and Electrical Engineer. 1478 14, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good English Office Brougham in Excellent Condition Apply:—JEHANGIR M. LELINWALA, 16, Girgaon Road, Coach Factory. 1649

FOR SALE.—The Property of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A handsome, well matched team of BAY AUST. Horese. Heibgt 15-3, eight year old. Absolutely reliable in a Postillion Team, four-in-hand, double and single harness.

Sound and open to any trial and Veterinary examination.

For particulars apply to:—
CAPTAIN K. O. GOLDIE,
1139 Government House, Bombay.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME. Hupmobile. "32" h.p. Last years' silent model, H. T. Magneto, 4 cyl: forced lubrication: metal silent clutch. All recent refinements. Electric head lamps. 4 to 45 m.p.h. Does Mahableshwar ghats on top. Absolutely perfect in every respect. Stepney: hood: curtains: speedometer. Cost with extras 4,500, Take 1,000 less. No offers. Can be seen in Poona. Apply to Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1618

FOR SALE.—Horizontal Side by Side Jet Condensing Engine by Benjamin Goodfellow. Cylinders 17in. and 34in. by 4ft. Stroke, 65 Revolutions per minute, 120lbs. Boiler Pressure. Rope Pulley 20ft. diameter and grooved for 19 ropes, together with all steam connecting pipes, two Governors, and one barring Engine.

May be inspected at any time during working hours. Rs. 10,000 but open to near offer.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, Muir Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore. 1138

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

DECENT SHIGRAM with Waler Horse available for Sunday's evening-drive on moderate terms. Apply J. B. MISTRY c/o. Central Bank, Gresham Buildings, Fort. 1648

LONAVLA Private home for Paying Guests in one of the best houses on the hill. Full particulars. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1660

TO BE LET—MOUNT VILLA fully furnished, Lanavla. Five bed rooms, outhouses, stable. Situated in Rye best locality. Apply J.B.COOPER, Hughes Road. 1636

TO BE LET—Newly oil painted colour-washed, 3rd floor, Sunny House with E. L. and F. alco ground floor Amir Manzil opposite Taj Mahal. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY, 9, Green Street. 1583

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides, most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 22—25.

Apply HARDA & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
59, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 1744. 1518

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

WITH EFFECT from SUNDAY, 1st March, 1914, the Timings of THROUGH and LOCAL TRAINS will be REVISED. Timings can be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WANTED a BUILDING for a Post and Telegraph Office in Kalbadevi, close to Ramvadi Naka on the Kalbadevi Road. Landlords intending to erect new buildings in this locality and who are desirous of accommodating the Post and Telegraph Office in their buildings are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

D. MURTRIE,
Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay.
General Post Office,
Bombay 28rd February 1914.
1604

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LUCKNOW POULTRY SHOW.
27th and 28th February, 1914
For Schedules &c. apply to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
1545 Lucknow.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETAL PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE AMBULANCE CAR of the Hospital will be supplied, whenever available, at request in writing, to patients going to and from the Hospital on payment of a uniform fee of Rs. 5/- to be paid in advance, for any distance as far as Parel. 1662

SPEED DEMONSTRATION SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING.

Mr. Albert J. Sylvester of London, Shorthand Reporter and speed Artist yill give a Public Demonstration in Typewriting and Shorthand in the Framji Cowasji Hall Dhobi Talao at 6 p.m., (S.T.), on Wednesday, the 25th instant, when all are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar, B.A., L.T., J.P., F.S.A.A., Honorary Principal of the Government College of Commerce, has kindly consented to preside and conduct the Speed Tests. 1641

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per s.s. "KOSSUTH" of the Hungarian-Levant Line are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Prince's Dock No. F.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

Applications for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the morning of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
1666 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta "A SECRETARY and ACCOUNTANT" on a pay of Rs. 600 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. Candidates must be Members of one of the Institutes or Societies of Chartered Accountants, and should give evidence of having received a thorough business training. The selected candidate will be in charge of the Accounts of the Trust and will also be responsible for the internal organization of the office. The appointment will be subject to six months' notice on either side. The selected candidate will be a member of the permanent staff of the Trust and will be required to contribute to a Provident Fund and will be subject to the Leave and Service Rules of the Trust which closely resemble those of Government. Applications in duplicate with copies of testimonials and giving details of experience, age and whether married or single will be received by the undersigned up to 15th March, 1914.

C. H. BOMPAS,
Chairman.
Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5 Clive Street.
Calcutta, dated the 17th February, 1914. 1126

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 371 of 1912.

Bai RASHIDABABI widow and others .....Plaintiffs.
v.
ABDUL SAMAD ISMAIL MOLEM and another .....Defendants.
and.
Suit No. 962 of 1912.
ABDUL REHMAN ISMAIL MOLEM and others .....Plaintiffs.
v.
ABDUL SAMAD ISMAIL MOLEM and another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consolidated decretal order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suits and bearing date the 6th day of January 1913, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ismail Molem Buddoo deceased and Mahomed Ismail Molem the deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of October 1906 and 8th day of August 1910 respectively are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within a fortnight from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 16th day of February 1914.

J. E. MODI,
1633 Commissioner.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HALIMABAI daughter of DADOO HAJI HIRAJI of Bombay Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Spinster .....deceased.

SHERIFABAI widow of DADOO HAJI HIRAJI of Bombay Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant and mother of the abovenamed deceased residing at Khokha Bazar without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 19th day of February, 1914.

Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co.,
1667 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 FULL PRESSED BALES OF SAWRI COTTON, OILY COTTON, COTTON DROPPINGS, COTTON WASTE, COLOURED WASTE, &C., &C.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co., Ld., at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, next to Colaba Land and Mills Co. The following salvage of the last fire on SATURDAY the 28th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), consisting of about 2,000 full pressed bales of sawri cotton, cotton droppings, oily cotton, cotton waste, coloured waste, American cotton stripping, tailor's cutting, white waste, loose oily cotton, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small separate lots to suit buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DARIASTHAN STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions of Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey, Vussonji Tricumji, Pasnir Arjun and Damjee Densi, Trustees of the Kumtha Derasar, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Moti, the mortgagor, in exercise, of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 20th day of June, 1911, and made between the said Mangalji Moti of the one part and the said Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey, Vussonji Tricumji, Pasnir Arjun and Damji Densi of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dariasthan Street, Mandvi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 258 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1039 and 1051, New No. 6769, old Survey No. 664 and New Survey No. 2210 and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "B" ward No. 1703 and Street No. 28-36 and bounded on the East by the said Dariasthan Street, on the West partly by a passage and the house of Varjiwandas Madhavdas and partly by the house of Dayal Dharsey, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Meghji Hansraj and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the house of Karamsey Ranmal and which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th February, 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On FRIDAY the 27th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Motiji Meghaji mortgagee sell, by public auction on account and at the risk of Bhanji Versi trading under the name and style of Versi Raghavji & Co., the following gold and silver ornaments:—

1 jauhar about 22 tolas, 1 vank of gold about 15½ tolas, and 2 kadas of gold about 13 3/8 tolas, 6 bangles of gold about 24½ tolas, 6 other bangles of gold about 21 tolas, Jauhar, Hira Sankdi, Ganthan, Ganthan of Locket and Madalia, Bangles, etc., of gold about 100 tolas, various ornaments of gold about 70½ tolas, Buttons, Kada and miscellaneous ornaments of gold and silver.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 25th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.
REVUE SEASON.

Have You Seen
"HULLO! BOMBAY?"
A PUCCA REVUE
To-night at 10 p. m. only
A Huge Success.

ALASTOR
Can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m

THE EXCELSIOR.
At 6-30
The Great Variety Entertainment and Cinema Programme.

A Great Suffragist Meeting.
Mr. MELBOURNE
As
1,000 people.

Miss REINA SELMA.
MABEL AND MALFE.
Mr. LEW JAMES.

Film Programme:
WIFFLES AT HIS BEST.
THE TOPICAL CARTOONS,
etc., etc.

LA SCALA REVUE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10.

HULLO! BOMBAY
"COME OVER HERE."

ALFONSO TRICK CYCLIST

Pathe's-Comic and TOPICAL Pictures.

STRONG MAN'S LOVE.
The Sensation of the Week.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
The Wonderfully Thrilling Scene
Ever Witnessed.
By Special Request
"LOVE DARES ALL"
Only One Week More.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee as usual. And Monday specially for Mahashivratri holiday:—
5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30:
9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
PRICES HALF
TOPSY TURVY FREE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Messrs. Charles Howitt & A. Phillips Dramatic Co.
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
From the Adelphi Criterion, Hay-Market and Drury Lane Theatres, London.

Thursday, March 5th.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

Friday, March 6.
"D O N"
The great Haymarket success; a comedy from the pen of Rudolf Basier. The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

Saturday March, 7.
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
The screamingly funny comedy

Monday March, 9th.
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
A combination of melodrama and problem play of great interest and exceedingly amusing.

Tuesday, March, 10th.
"DIPLOMACY"
London's most favourite play which had a command performance at Windsor Castle on the 6th instant.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Rs. 3. Stalls Rs. 2. Dress Circle Rs. 1/8 Balcony Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A MAMMOTH BILL. 1¼ Hours' Show.

CZERNOWSKA OR, THE STORY OF A SIN.

A great Russian sensational subject, 4,000 feet long, replete with incident and excitement. A plot that cannot fail to 'grip' by its very intensity.

2 Good Comics and our Weekly

GAUMONT GRAPHIC A Budget of interesting News for for all Sportsmen.

Cambridge University and old Rugbeians playing Hockey; Dutch Goalkeeper's great Game; Jack Johnson and Frank Moran signing Articles; &c., &c.,

3 Shows Nightly.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15,

Films for sale or hire.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

Charni Road.

—TO-NIGHT—

WE SHALL PRESENT

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

THE

KING OF THE AIR

IN FIVE PARTS, 6,000 feet long.

The largest coloured exclusive ever produced by the well-known House

OF

Messrs. PATHE FR

CONTAINI

"TH TANGO"

Scene which is sure to prove immensely popular. The artists portraying the New Fashionable Dance are acknowledged to be the leading Tangoists in France.

ALSO

Pathe' Gazette and Comic.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE MATINEES.

Saturda and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

Prices:— Box Rs. 2. 1st Class Rs. 1. 2nd Class As. 8. and 3rd Class As. 4.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year will start on Monday, the 30th March, 1914.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st MARCH, 1914.

DRAWING will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 23rd March 1914, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 25.

The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Hockey Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 13th of April, 1914.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules 1913-1914.

H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,

ALL ABOUT HEALTH.

An important publication f of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience. Gratis and free.

Apply to—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

MANISHANKRE GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found is a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

293, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

THE RECENT CRY

OF

THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS

BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their presenting to the undersigned 24 coupons of either White or Blue Capsule Bottles, or 12 coupons of the Gold Capsule Bottles respectively.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.

his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.

Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of he World's output.

FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED. Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, ROMBY

R. S. ARNFIELD,

Cables & Telegram

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 24th.

S.S. Kossuth	Dinarch	Venice Jan. 23
S.S. China	Porabochia	Kobe Jan. 22
S.S. Salsette	Evans	Aden Feb. 19

DEPARTURES.

February 24th.

S.S. Cairngowan	Band	Marseilles
S.S. Aviemoor	Koefod	Calcutta
S.S. Ula	Oliver	do.
S.S. Hohenfels	Ammermann	Calcutta etc
S.S. Kathiawar	Rodgers	Karachi

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Tuesday.

S.S. Ariosto	Booth	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Holtby	Anderson	Dunkirk & Havre

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	Manin	for Calcutta
,,	Nouring	for Calcutta
,,	Hindoo	for Hull etc.

S. S. Kossuth:—The steamer Kossuth, 2338 tons, Captain N. Dinarch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, which port she had left on January 23, with a general cargo.

S. S. China:—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer China, 3871 tons, Captain E. Porabochia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on January 22, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. J. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on February 19, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cairngowan:—The steamer Cairngowan, 2560 tons, Captain J. Band, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2352 tons, Captain J. H. Koefod, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Holtby:—The steamer Holtby, 2267 tons, Captain H. Anderson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ariasto:—The steamer Ariasto, 2760 tons, Captain J. Band, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Kobe for Honkong via Moji on the 21st instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Annan Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd and due here on Thursday the 26th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd and due in Bombay on Thursday afternoon the 26th instant.

Tuesday, February 24th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Age
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co
C. & R. Picton	Jones	K. N. & Co
F Feroxi	PriGrose	T. M. & Co
P. Egypt	Summers	P. & C. Co
M. Ariadne Irene	Tindall	D. Nanji & Co
O. Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
P. Holtley	Anderson	J. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Markomonnia	Taps	W. & A. G. & Co
2. Elysia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
4. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
6 Shneefels	Freeden	W. & A. G. & Co
9 City of Calcutta	Ellictt	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
12 & 13. Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
14 G. Kasara	King	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Komordor	Mahlbaner	A. S. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Frcadia	Barchad	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Alberto Preves	Questa	V. S. N. & Co
Ba le of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Barala	Denne	M. M. & Co
Cleopatra	Vardis	A. L. S. N. & Co
Chinkoa	Summers	M. M. & Co
Clevland	Filler	V. Bros.
China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Den of Kely	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoselnee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Inaba Maru	Swinhoe	N. Y. K.
Ismaila	Peddock	M. M. & Co
Jerssymoor	Barton	W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Kilchatton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Marienfels	Stefens	W. & A. G. & Co
Manin	Stefans	V. S. N. & Co
Neidenfels	Hecke	W. & A. G. & Co
North Pacific	Goodwin	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairing	McNicoll	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. M. & Co
Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Pundit	Elliott	T. M. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Shostri
Strathleven	Mc. Phee	W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. Y. & Co
Sunbeam (Yacht)	Galloway	Earl Brassey
Salsette	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sossuth	Dinarch	A. L. S. N. & Co
Tairyabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

Thunderstorms have given a few light falls and rain chiefly in the Central Provinces. The largest amounts are:—Chanda, three quarters inch; Seoni, Nagpur and Pachmarhi, a quarter each; Parshani, a half.

The temperature is very irregular, being above the average in the United Provinces and Central parts of the country below in the North-west India.

Forecast:—Some showers in north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Delhi but in defect at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature has risen and is now in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to mderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual at Karachi. Temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa; minimum temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and at Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.32" of rain and Chanda 0.70". Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the southern half of the division. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the Central Provinces.

No rainfall of importance appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 24th of February 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	63.9	52.2	83	..	9.30	0.13
Jask	74.5	59.1	74	..	4.56	1.52
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	75.7	62.6	73	..	2.41	—0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.8	47.8	58	..	1.39	0.30
Rawalpindi	63.9	41.4	92	..	8.46	2.65
Lahore	70.6	49.0	85	..	3.13	0.74
Sirsa	70.4	47.0	78	..	1.42	0.17
Ambala	79.7	50.1	82	..	1.62	—2.81
Delhi	81.4	55.4	70	..	0.74	—1.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.9	57.4	60	..	0.29	—1.01
Mainpuri	88.0	55.0	71	..	0.26	—1.73
Jhansi	88.6	61.1	48	..	0.47	—0.96
Cawnpore	87.6	56.9	66	..	0.41	—1.28
Allahabad	87.8	58.1	62	..	1.18	—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	75.3	49.8	57	..	2.31	1.49
Karachi	75.9	56.8	63	..	1.94	0.77
Ajmer	75.7	56.2	55	..	2.48	1.43
Jaipore	84.2	55.1	51	..	0.86	—0.22
Kotah	85.8	58.6	47	..	1.03	0.29
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.0	50.1	52	..	1.01	0.63
Dwarka	77.6	60.2	48	..	0.36	—0.36
Veraval	86.1	55.3	48	..	0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	82.9	48.4	43	..	0.07	—0.37
Bhavnag Para	87.8	55.2	45	..	0.04	—0.40
Surat	88.2	60.5	79	..	0.04	—0.27
Ahmedabad	89.2	56.9	48	..	0.09	—0.24
Dessa	83.3	56.8	37	..	0.16	—0.30
Neemuch	82.3	53.8	46	..	0.14	—0.55
Indore	88.4	58.3	41	..	0.20	—0.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	60.9	72	0.02	1.04	—1.05
Saugor	89.4	61.8	37	..	0 87	—1.03
Hoshangabad	93.9	56.3	46	..	0.77	—0.74
Khandwa	94.9	62.9	40	..	0.00	—1.04
Akola	96.5	68.2	68	0.02	0.51	—1.14
Amra oti	93.1	68.3	68	..	1.31	—0.38
Nagpur	95.1	65.8	78	0.31	1.16	—0.81
Chanda	96.3	67.2	82	0.70	1.07	—0.63
Raipur	92.7	69.6	61	..	1.26	—0.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	69.1	63	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri	85.3	71.1	74	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	85.5	73.3	91	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	85.1	72.4	93	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.1	63.1	38	..	0.08	—0.75
Ahmednagar	95.3	64.6	36	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	96.0	62.9	69	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	97.3	70.5	40	..	0.01	—1.49
Bijapur	94.1	71.7	55	..	0.24	—0.99
Belgaum	92.5	62.8	60	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	94.3	69.0	47	..	0.01	—1.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.3	67.5	66	..	0.02	—1.14
Hyderabad	89.6	66.4	80	..	0.00	—1.48
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.0	75.3	78	..	0.93	—2.44
Calicat	88.8	76.3	80	..	4.67	—1.71
Cochin	91.5	77.1	83	0.02	4.71	—4.51
Colombo	89.4	73.9	89	..	28.81	5.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	85.6	65.0	80	..	0.03	—6.61
Bellary	94.0	68.3	61	..	0.04	—2.22
Guddapah	91.4	64.4	73	..	3.00	—1.78
Madras	88.1	67.5	69	..	28.73	8.48
Bangalore	87.5	62.2	91	..	0.34	—3.39
Coimbator	92.4	70.1	73	..	4.87	—0.41
Trichinopoly	93.7	70.8	73	..	10.44	1.60
Negapatam	84.4	72.8	76	..	53.41	24.29

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by Comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th February, was 30.131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanuja Chariar presided at the North Arcot District Conference, which opened at Madanpallee on February 21, and delivered an interesting address. He protested strongly against the increase of land cess and criticised the general administration of Government which, he said, had in many departments broken down completely. He advocated the extended use of village councils and concluded by a reference to Sir John Atkinson's speech at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the subject of resettlement of the District.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	13
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	6	18½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..		
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
12 A		16%	£22 1-2
12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	—		
	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	87
National Bank of India £1	Nov.	5%	86
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	830
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	--	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	--	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.	..	25	640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	242½
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,825
China	Mar-Sep.	50	625
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30	1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	218¾
David	May.-Nov.	20	475
Edward Sasson	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	420
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	--	155
Fazulbhoy	May	20	435
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	312½
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	550
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	103½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	105
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,270
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,160
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,037½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,945
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,700
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	218½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,035
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	163½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	--	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,065
Sun	Oct.	--	105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,460
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,225
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	390
P.		Nil	630
Western India	Sep.	45	450
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cts.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	225
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	802½
New Berar	Oct.	35	510
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	610
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	695
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	146
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	121
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4%	148
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	112½
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		150
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	592½
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	118

Mis ellaneous Companies.

		Last. Div.	Year.
Allcook Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	10
Bamankua	..		
Backbay Bath		..	
Badham Pile		2	92
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	895
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd., P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
O.		5%	221½
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	210
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I.M. Co., Ltd.,	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.		..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	30 1½	
Indian Cotton Oil Company O Old 100	June	7%	105
New Issue 75	..	..	80
		7%	200
P....100	Oct.-July	..	—
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80	..	..	64
Deffd. 38	..	..	72
Pref. 80	..	—	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	—	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P	..	7%	68
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	875
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	23½
Port Canning Co.,	..	45	"875
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.			23½
Sirdar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.		70
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co., O.	Jan	—	76½
D.	&	—	132
P.	July.	—	157
Tata Hydro Electric	..	4%	1045
,, ,, O. 800	..	—	905 X.D
Thacker & Co., P, 800	..	7%	210
Telephone Co.,	May.	Rs.	73
Treacher & Co.,	July	Rs. 15	428

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 15-16—3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25.20½unchgd.
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 87½ unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.45—½
Bar Silver Spot.. .. 26 11.16 plus½
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26½ plus 1-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by India and China Buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 64⅝ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. 1-3⅜ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th ultimo.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 90—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st 2 7-16 plus 1-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 2¾ unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3⅛ unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3¼ unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. ..77.9⅛—¼
Interest day to day loans 1⅜unchgd
„ 7 day market loans .. ..1½ plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. and for Exp	500
„ Imports	8,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair demand Steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive.
Mid. Americans .. ..7.08—2d
Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. 9.20 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Holiday.
New York Official noon call „
New Orleans 10 a.m. Holiday until Wednesday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To day's price.
F.M.	6.70plus 1
M.A.	6.70 ungd
A.M.	6.66plus 1
M.J.	6.65 ungd
J.J.	6.60plus 1
J.A.	6.55 ungd
A.S.	6.44plus 1
S.O.	6.30 ungd
O.N.	6.22 „
N.D.	6.18 „

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchanged 37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation firm.
Afloat for United Kingdom 3,450,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.
Barletta Russo-62½lbs. Feb.-March; sellers firmer 35¾plus ¼
South Australian March-April; sellers 36¼plus ¼
Victorian March-April sellers 36¼plus ¼
New South Wales March-April; sellers 36½plus ¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship New Terms March-April May; Antwerp sellers 54½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April; Antwerp sellers 54⅜plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk sellers firmer unchanged 48¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April; Dunkirk sellers firm 49¾plus ½
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; London done and Buyers firmer 48plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La plata) Feb.-Mar. Amsterdan done firm 43¼plus ¼
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers quiet 5.19.9plus 3d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £64½—¼
Copper Braziers unchanged £80
Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 9.9
Arrivals:—"Euphorbia", "Den of Ogil" "Errington Court" "Transport".

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; quiet unchanged 12.8¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers March; nothing doing unchanged 11.9⅞
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar. 9.3½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.7⅞—¼
Quiet with a farily steady tone.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July; very little doing 13.3⅞—⅞
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged 11⅞
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March; value quiet unchanged 10.11¼
Java Sugar very quiet prices unchanged
Raw Java Nos. 16.18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9⅞
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.11¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9⅞
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet unchanged 11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; sellers steady 3½—¼

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—The Telegraphic Transfers were sold to-day at 1s. 4 1/16d., but sellers were soon satisfied.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 95-15 and closed at Rs. 96.

DHALBOOM SHARES.—The Dhalboom Gold Mining shares are reported done to-day at Rs. 20.

JUTE.—In the Jute market for ready firsts there are sellers at Rs. 80, but this position does not interest buyers as much as 7th March at Rs. 80-8 and 15th at Rs. 81-8 for each of which positions a fair turnover has been effected.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 24

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages. Rs. From. Bank.
Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is easier and rates are now as under. There is still little business doing.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1 32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, Apl. ..	1	4 1-8
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4
„ „ forward, 15th Apl.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready .	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171
Marks „ „ ...		139
60 days Hongkong ...		140
„ „ Shanghai ...		189½
„ „ Japan		148¾

BULLION.

The London market for bar silver was 1/8 higher for ready at 26 11/16, and 1/16 higher for delivery in two months at 26½. The local market opened steadier all round, and rates have been maintained during the day closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	8	0
1st Settlement	77	3	0
3rd Settlement	76	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 21st and 22nd February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway..........	51	58,906
B. B & C. I. Railway	58	68,348

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market displayed a strong tendency to-day in view of the report of firm quotations from Calcutta. A further drop in the Home Securities did not influence the Local Market to-day. The market opened at Rs. 95-14 improved gradually to Rs. 96 but finally closed at Rs. 95-15-6 for the 27th February delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement stood about half an anna in to-day. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 102-6 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any activity to-day and the rates stood almost unchanged.

Davids stood at Rs. 475 and Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 435.

Some activity was noticed to-day in the Madhavji Mill shares. In the morning under selling pressure they had declined to Rs. 1,035 but at the close the prices revived and the rates stood at Rs. 1,055.

Standard stood at Rs. 1,070, Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,830, and Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,460.

Colaba changed hands at Rs. 1,472-8.

Vishnu Ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 400.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 312-8.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 892-8.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,590.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 87 c. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 76-8, while Deferred improved to Rs. 133.

Gujarat Rly. shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 110.

COTTON.

The American markets were closed yesterday, and New Orleans is again closed to-day for the carnival. There was little change in Liverpool.

The local market was entirely closed yesterday. This morning the market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 280 for Good Broach and Rs. 227 for Fine Khamgaon-Akola March, and improved a little in the early part of the day, Good Broach having been done at Rs. 281. Export houses are sellers of Oomras. A moderate business has been done. and at the close the tone of the market is steady with prices as under, Broach being chiefly in request.

The following are closing rates in the bazaar:—

Quotations:—
Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 282½, March.
Fine M. G. Broach, Rs. 285/6, March.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 227, March.
Fine M. G. Khandeish, Rs. 209, March.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish, Rs. 201, March.
Fine M. G. Bengal, Rs. 207, March.
Fully Good Bengal, Rs. 197, March.

The following extract is from the "Manchester Guardian" of the 6th February and is from their New York correspondent under date 23rd January.

"Despite the continued urgent demand for actual cotton, futures in the local market have scored on slight advances during the past week, and have by no means displayed the strength which has been very pronounced in the spot markets. While the business situation is showing undoubted signs of gradual improvement and the feeling in the trade is more bullish than for some time past, the absence of any concerted bull power prevents the market from readily responding to the bullish factor in the situation. What advance has been noted has been due principally to the covering of shorts and the undoing of hedges. Professional operators play a large part in the trading, and a two-dided state of speculative affairs exists. Bears seem to be well organised, and, despite the fact that the greater part of the prominent factors favour higher prices. offerings increase on every slight advance.

THE MARCH OPTION.

Still, there is considerable hesitancy on the part of bears to go short of the market, and as a result fluctuations are confined within a limted range. The situation in the March option has also kept the bears in a rather nervous state of mind, as they recall last year, when March went 60 points over May. Lately shorts in March have covered quite freely. While many believe that the March option is being manipulated, there are those who say that the strength is due to the strong spot situation in the South. Spot cotton at present is in more urgent demand than futures, and it is felt that as long as the demand for the actual continues the strength of March will continue. On the other hand, if spot cotton can be obtained cheaper than the March option, hedges will be sold in this market and shipments of actual cotton here will increase.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CROP.

Meantime old crop arguments are steadily losing their force, and more attention is being paid to the outlook for the next crop. Already the trade is hearing of planting preparations in South and South-west Texas. Midsummer weather has prevailed over most of the Southern part of the belt. During the past week advices from Texas state that a great deal of activity has been manifested in farm work, that the soil is now dry enough to permit ploughing, and that hundreds of acres have been prepared for planting. The usual time to begin preparing the land in Texas is about the middle of January, while the planting season begins around the middle of March. In Alabama. Mississippi and Louisiana farmers start preparing the land in the early part of February and planting by the first of April. In the Carolinas land preparations are started towards the end of February and planting by the middle of April. Throughout the entire belt planting is usually completed by the middle of May. Advices from Alabama state that, although the season for the purchase of fertiliser tags is rather early, sales of virtually a million tags have been made, and it is predicted that the record of 5,000,000 tags sold last season will be greatly exceeded this year.

Spot cotton in New York is now 10 points higher than it was when the above was written while March futures are 30 points lower.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. .. Barely Steady,
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 37,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	
F. M.	6.71plus 1
M. A.	6.71 „ 1
A. M.	6.66unch.
M. J.	6.66plus1
J. J.	6.60unch
J. A.	6.56plus1
A. S.	6.45 „ 1
S O.	6.31 „ 1
O. N.	6.23 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi May	5	14	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown Ready	7	15	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	15	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	1	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	1	0	R. T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations.—	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White..........	56	0	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	44	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	10	0	B T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
April May	11	4	0	R. T.

Castorseed.—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	34	8	0	
Guzerat ready	33	8	0	
April May	7	0	0	R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:-

Cotton	26,272	Bales
Wheat	4,908	Cwts.
Linseed	8,406	„
Rape, Rai, etc.	320	„
Gingelyseed.................	8,896	„
Poppyseed...................	Nil.	„
Groundnuts..................	3,770	„
Castorseed	10,992	„
Rice	14,903	„
Myrabollams	2,210	„
Cottonseed	24,898	„
Mowraseed	173	„
Gram	523	„
Jowar.......................	5,415	„
Maize	Nil.	„
Barley	162	„

PAVLOVA ILL.

COLLAPSE FROM FEVER AFTER A PERFORMANCE.

Mme. Pavlova is in hospital in San Francisco ill with fever, and her case is said to be very serious. The famous Russian dancer was giving performances in the southern part of the State, and was one of the unfortunate travellers marooned in the town of Santa Barbara when it was cut off from the rest of the world by floods.

The inundating of the low lands around Santa Barabara caused a great deal of sickness, and Mme. Pavlova is suffering from the effects of a fever caught at that time.

As soon as she could leave the town, says the "Chronicle" correspondent, she came to San Francisco, and, in spite of a high temperature and illness, she insisted upon carrying out her engagement and dancing there on Saturday night.

She gave the performance, and those who saw her say that probably she never danced better. At the end of the performance, however, she collapsed, and was taken from the theatre to a nursing home, where she is now confined to her bed.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

SAKINABAI, WIDOW AND ANOTHER *v.* MAHNDINA MANJI AND ANOTHER.

In this matter a rule *nisi* appointing the first defendant as interim Receiver was granted by his Lordship on 20th December.

The rule was agreed before his Lordship yesterday and Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the rule *nisi* of 20th December.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendants to show cause against the rule.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiffs, Bai Sakinabai and Bai Janibai, mother-in-law, and widow of Mahomed Meherali, respectively, filed this present suit against the two partners of the deceased Mahomed Meherali, for the winding-up of partnership business and for the ascertainment of partnership accounts and their share in the partnership profits.

The plaintiffs are the executrices of the last will and testament of one Mahomed Meherali, a Khoja Mahomedan, who died on 3rd December, 1913. Before his death and previous to 2nd October, 1913, he did a large business, in china, glassware, crockery and earthenware. On 2nd October the deceased took the two defendants as partners in the said business and continued to carry on the business in the name and style of Mahomed Meherali and Co. Towards the partnership business each of the three partners contributed a sum of Rs. 27,000. Meherali died on 3rd December and after his death, the plaintiffs who are the mother-in-law and widow (aged 16 years) of the deceased called upon the defendants to wind-up the partnership business, to make up accounts, and to pay whatever might be found to be due to the deceased as his share in the profits of the business. The defendants having done nothing towards meeting the plaintiffs' demands, the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

WANTED OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

By a rule *nisi*, the first defendant was appointed interim Receiver. The plaintiffs wanted to have the Official Receiver appointed as Receiver, because the defendants had become hostile to them. They also wanted that certain goods which were ordered by the deceased Mahomed Meherali, before he became a partner with the defendants, should be taken delivery of by the Official Receiver.

Mr. Raikes (for the defendants) after narrating the facts submitted that a partnership agreement was signed and by that agreement, the deceased had to pay Rs. 27,000 towards the partnership business. By his will, the deceased had directed his legal representatives to pay the sum to the partners. What had happened was that the deceased had ordered certain goods from indenting firms, before the partnership began. He submitted that the heirs were liable to pay Rs. 27,000 as well as to take delivery of the goods ordered by the deceased. The motion was brought on the grounds that the defendants had shown hostility towards the plaintiffs. There was, he submitted, no ground for alleging that. He submitted that no case was made out for the appointment of a Receiver. Even if an Official Receiver had been appointed, he could not take delivery of the goods; because it would have to be decided by his Lordship, whether the partners or the Receiver could be ordered to take delivery of the goods ordered by the deceased long before the partnership commenced. It was true that they had taken delivery of certain goods; but this was done in accordance with certain terms. Separate terms had to be made in order to take over the goods, but before the terms could be made, Mahomed Meherali died. The plaintiffs' contention that the defendants alone were liable to take delivery of the goods was not sustainable. The whole reason therefore, he submitted, for the appointment of a Receiver fell to ground.

PRESENT POSITION TO CONTINUE.

The present position, therefore, should continue, as (1) the question of Rs. 27,000 had to be settled; and also (2) whether the new goods ordered by the deceased could be ordered to be taken delivery of by the defendants.

As Mr. Wadia consented to the present position being continued, his Lordship by consent, ordered that the first defendant should continue as Receiver; the suit to be placed on board for hearing on the 10th day; a copy of the written statement to be delivered to the plaintiffs by Monday. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Raghavayya and Nagindas.

DISPUTE OVER A SCREEN.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HAJI MAHOMED *v.* THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The defendants had erected a screen of corrugated iron sheets on their own premisses at Churney Road. This screen was erected within a distance of five to seven feet of the plaintiff's premises. Owing to the screen being erected so near the plaintiff's premises, the tenants staying there could not get sufficient light; and so the plaintiff asked the defendants to remove the screen, as they had an easement as to light. As the defendants did not remove the screen, the plaintiff filed this suit. By a Rule *nisi* an *interim* injunction was granted against the defendants ordering them not to proceed further with the erection of the screen.

A motion was brought on on behalf of the plaintff to the effect that the screen should be pulled do[illegible] Mr. Rai[illegible] for the plaintiff in support [illegible] motion. Mr. [illegible]eared to show cause on [illegible]ants. [illegible]ed that the only qu[illegible] the screen being pulled down. Could his Lordship order it to be removed? This was a case in which his Lordship should exercise his jurisdiction. His Lordship had inherited the whole jurisdiction of the Chancery courts. Besides his Lordship was empowered by the High Court Rules and the Letters Patent to pass the order prayed for by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a trustee of the said premises close to the defendant's premises. A screen was erected last year by the defendants, which obstructed the light coming to the plaintiff's premises. The result of the erection of the screen was that the tenants were leaving the premises. If an injunction was granted to the plaintiff it was certain that the defendants should have to pay pretty heavy damages. The question as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to order a mandatory injunction, was not further argued by Mr. Raikes, because the defendants consented to remove the screen on certain terms.

His Lordship, by consent of the parties, ordered that the plaintiff should deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government Promissory Notes, endorsed in the name of the parties' attorneys; the screen to be inspected by Messrs. Chambers, Mistry and Bhedwar, architects; the screen to be removed by Monday by the defendants; if at the hearing, the screen was ordered to be put up, the screen should be restored to the satisfaction of the architects and at the expense of the plainti.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Crawford Brown & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Mulji and Thakoredas.

RIGHT OF HEIRSHIP AMONG HINDUS.

SISTERS v. HALF-BROTHER'S SON.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MAIBAI, WIFE OF HARI ANNAJI *v.* BHAGUBAI WIFE OF VITHALRAO AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, District Judge of Ahmednagar, who set aside the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar and dismissed the suit.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The plaintiff-appellant sued to recover from the defendants' possession of certain property alleging that the property originally belonged to one Martand Shamrao, who married two wives, both named Salubai. From Salubai senior he had a son Janardan, who died leaving a son, Vasudeo. From Salubai junior he had three sons, and three daughters. Martand, originally owner of the property had separated from his son Janardhan after giving him some portion of the ancestral estate. But he lived jointly with his three sons and three daughters by the second wife. Martand died in 1891, and after his death the property came into the possession of his three sons by his second wife. Those three sons also died without leaving any issue and so the three sisters claimed the property on the ground that Martand had in his life-time separated from his son Janardhan, but was until his death a member of a joint Hindu family along with his sons by his second wife Salubai junior; and that upon the death of the last surviving joint son Bhagwan, they, the sisters, were by Hindu law Bhagwan's heirs and entitled to possession against Vasudeo, son of the deceased Janardhan.

The defendant Vasudeo contended that the property belonged to him as the grandson and heir of the deceased Martand. The sisters had no right whatever to it because Janardhan and he himself had not separated from the joint family of Martand and his other sons, but were joint with them, and thus upon Bhagwan's death the appellant as the surviving male co-parcener was entitled to possession against Martand's daughters; and secondly, that even if Janardhan was held to have been separated from Martand, Vasudeo, and not the sisters, was the heir to the estate of the deceased Bhagwan under the Hindu law.

To these contentions the respondents raised a bar of *res judicata* by reason of a previous suit No. 51 of 1904 and appeal No. 136 of 1905 by Rangnath's widow against Vasudeo and the three sisters.

The Subordinate Judge held that Vasudeo's contentions of heirship were *res judicata* by reason of the decisions in the former suit and appeal. Janardhan had separated in his life-time from Martand, and therefore the sisters and not Vasudeo were the heirs entitled to succeed to the joint family property of Martand last held by Bhagwan. He therefore decreed in favour of the sisters and against Vasudeo.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The District Judge in appeal, reversed the judgment of the Subordinate Judge. He said:—"The only questions of fact are whether Janardhan and his son, the appellant (Vasudeo), were members of this joint family, as the appellant contends, or whether as the respondents say Janardhan with his wife and child, the appellant, had in Martand's life-time separated and ceased to be members of the joint family. In the latter case, a question of Hindu law arises as to whether the appellant or the respondent sisters are preferential heirs to Bhagwan, the last surviving co-parcener in the joint family. Finally there is the question of *res judicata*." Upon the first point the weight of evidence was entirely in favour of the respondents' contention that Janardhan had separated in his life-time from Martand, and therefore the Lower Court was right in holding that the appellant was not a member of the joint family. The second point, therefore, arose, *viz.*, whether under the Hindu law, he, as son of the half brother, or the respondents, the sisters, were the heirs of Bhagwan, the admitted last owner of the property. Until 1908 the question would have been answered in favour of the respondent sisters, but since the decision of Bhagwan *versus* Warubai (1908), I. L. R., 32 Bom., 306, there could be no doubt that in the case of parties governed purely by the Mitakshara, as in this case, the answer must be in favour of Vasudeo. With regard to *res judicata* the District Judge held that the present claim was not barred by the former proceedings or judgment.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Kelker appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Patverdhan appeared for the respondent.

SHORT CAUSES.

CLAIM ON MONEY ADVANCED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

PAULING AND CO., LTD., v. EBRAHIM SAHIB DHARU.

The plaintiffs had advanced a sum of Rs. 2,255 to the defendant on the 29th July, 1913. The defendant had been selling lime to the plaintiff and it was in consideration of the defendant's agreeing to supply certain quantities of lime at certain rates that the plaintiff had made this advance to the defendant. The defendant had, however, failed to supply the lime contracted for, and had supplied lime to the extent of Rs. 297 only. The plaintiff now sued the defendant for the amount of the loan remaining unpaid.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,957-13-8 for the plaintiffs, with interest and costs.

Plaintiff's attorneys: Crawford, Brown and Co.

A PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE.

UDERAM PREMSUKH, A FIRM, *v.* KARANMAL JUNAKLAL.

This was a claim arising out of certain transactions between the parties.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Rangnekar stated to the Court that his client's name was Chandmal Jimaklal and not Karanmal Jimaklal. He had nothing whatever to do with the transactions alleged in the plaint and had accepted service of summons by over-sight. The plaintiff had given him notice that they would apply to the Court to have the title of the suit altered by putting in the name of Chandmal Jimaklal as an alias of the defendant. He contended that in case the amendment was allowed the defendant should be given time to put in his defence.

His Lordship amended the plaint as applied for by the plaintiff and adjourned the suit to enable the defendant to file his appearance and written statement.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the defendant: Raghavayya, Nagindas and Co.

A SURETY'S CLAIM.

COWASJI H. KAPADIA v. FIDA HUSEIN COLABAWALLA.

The defendant had borrowed a sum of Rs. 2,000 from one Haji, Yakub Essa on the 8th November, 1910; and the plaintiff had stood a surety for the defendant. As a security for the loan the defendant had deposited title deeds of two of his properties at Nasik with Haji Yakub Essa, on the 21st July, 1911, the defendant had repaid Rs. 1,000 to Haji Yakub Essa. But the balance had remained unpaid and the plaintiff had been obliged to pay as surety for the defendant, Rs. 1,800 to Haji Yakub Essa on 21st April, 1912. The plaintiff now sued the defendant to recover this amount and also for a declaration of a charge on the two immoveable properties of the defendant for this amount.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,800 with interest and gave the plaintiff a charge on the two unmoveable properties.

Attorneys for the paintiff: Unwalla Perozeshah and Papa.

MILITARY OFFICER'S DEBTS.

MADHAVRAO T. CHIPLUNKAR v. CAPTAIN F. W. MORTAIN MARSHALL.

The defendant had written from Quetta to Soari and Co., at Poona, to arrange for him a loan of Rs. 1,000. Soari and Co., had, in consequence, arranged for an advance of Rs. 2,000 by the plaintiff to the defendant in January, 1911. The arrangement was that out of the Rs. 2,000 the plaintiff was to deduct Rs. 1,000 as interest for 25 months and pay the balance of Rs. 1,000 to the defendant. This money was sent to the defendant. The defendant further signed and executed a bond whereby he undertook to repay the amount by instalment of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 a month. The bond further provided that in case any instalment remained unpaid the defendant was to pay interest on such overdue instalment. The plaintiff now sued to recover the amount with interest.

Mr. Haveliwala appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said he would either pass a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 with interest from 25th January, 1911, or for Rs. 2,000 with interest from the 25th February, 1913. On Mr. Havelewalla intimating that he would accept the latter alternative his Lordship passed a decree accordingly. Interest was to be at 2 per cent. per mensem. The plaintiff was to have his costs.

Attorney for the plaintiff: G. H. Dalal.

Attorney for the defendant: M. B. Chothia.

DEAL IN SPECIE BANK SHARES.

THE STANDARD BANK LTD. v. CHOTUBHAI PREMCHAND.

This was a suit by the plaintiffs in respect of a cash credit given to the defendant on the security of the shares of The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. The defendant had deposited 685 shares with transfers with the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs had given the defendant a cash credit in current account to the extent of Rs. 37,500. The shares had been transferred to the plaintiffs in the share register of the Indian Specie Bank. On the 1st September, 1913, the defendant had repaid Rs. 27,500 and 500 share-certificates out of the share-certificates deposited by him were returned to him with blank transfers. The plaintiff, however, continued to remain the registered shareholders in respect of the said 500 shares. The amount now due to the plaintiff from the defendant was Rs. 9,503-15-0.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs for the plaintiff and gave the plaintiff a declaration of indemnity as against the defendant in respect of the uncalled liability on the shares.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Payne and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Tournament commences.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay Standing Committee, 1 p.m.

Salle Francaise, Prof. Louis Peltier's Lecture in "The Age of Cinemas," 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trade's Association, Annual Dinner, Pyrke's Hotel, 8-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Annual Meeting, Wodehouse Road, 9 p.m.

Anthropoligical Society, Annual Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society Rooms, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 26.

Bombay University, Sir A. Hopkinson's Address, 5.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45.

Bombay Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 6-30.

Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

Grant Medical College, Annual Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m., (Their Excellencies to preside.)

Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Lecture by Mr. L. G. Khare, St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 27.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society, Annual Meeting and Dinner, Freemason Hall, 8-30.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

Hockey, Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.

Students Brotherhood, Sir A. Hopkinson's address, 5-15.

W. I. Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-46, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. P. Coppesy, an importer of Australian horses, has reported to the police the theft of a watch and chain and cash of the collective value of Rs. 632 on Monday night from his room in Ripon House, Bellasis Road.

Abdulla Abedin, a Mahomedan residing in Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, has reported the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 980 from his room.

FATAL PLAY WITH MATCHES.

Chandrabhabai, a Hindu girl aged about thirteen years was playing with matches in the Portuguese Church Street near Mahim when her clothes caught fire and she was severely burnt about her body. She was not removed to Hospital but treated at home, where the died on Monday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at six o'clock on Tuesday morning nine attacks and seven deaths from plague and one attack and two deaths from small-pox, were reported in Bombay city. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported two each from Umarkhadi, Byculla and Parel and one each from Kumbharwada, Chowpati and Mazagon. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 118, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 107 of 1912.

DAIVADNYA ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Daivadnya Association was held on Sunday when there was a large attendance.

Professor V. N. Hate, the President, in opening the proceedings, touched upon the various services rendered by the Association to the community in the cause of education, etc.

The Report for the last year was then read which spoke of progress all round.

EDUCATION AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, presided over the prize-giving to the students of the Yadav (milk-men) community, on Monday evening. The Report stated that there were three schools in Bombay containing about 150 students, in Bhor and Colaba respectively. One of the members of the community graduated during the year under report.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Edwardes said:—

Nowadays there is a strong movement afoot to spread education more widely throughout this country; and here in Bombay there is nothing more reassuring for the future than the manner in which the more illiterate classes are beginning to recognize the value of educating their children. There are movements among the depressed classes and among the Marathas and other classes, and here this afternoon we have another example of the fact that the seed of educational advancement is beginning to develop, with all fair promise for the future. The Yadav community—or to use their more common appellation—the Gaulis have to a large extent given up their old hereditary employment and they cannot hope to advance to fresh fields without education. They have, therefore, I learn, opened three schools for the free education of their children and these schools have been registered. This is a good beginning, and the value of this Bombay school, which is now attended by 55 children, is bound to increase. I am told that the Yadav community members has among it one who made an excellent reputation in Poona as a doctor, and I have had the pleasure of meeting the first graduate of the community this afternoon. I feel sure that if the younger generation takes advantage of the education which is open to it, it will count among its future members many distinguished persons. Really I have great pleasure in announcing two donations of Rs. 25 to the funds of the Yadav Shikshana Prasarak Mandali.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING.

EDUCATIONAL DISABILITIES.

The Annual General meeting of the Western India Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was held last night at the Indo-British Institute, Mr. H. A. H. Payne presiding. The meeting, which was of a semi-social character, after a couple of musical items, was called to order by the President, and the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Wheeler then read the report of the Branch for the year, from which the following is taken:—

During the period under Review representations have been made to the Local Government, the Postal, Telegraph, and Subordinate Medical Departments and also the B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railways protesting against the numerous facilities afforded to Goans and other Indian Converts to Christianity to enter these Departments by falsely declaring themselves to be Members of the Anglo-Indian community or persons of European descent, and thereby depriving the legitimate claimants of securing appointments which have been reserved for them. As a result the League has secured the right of challenging the bona-fides of any candidate styling himself an Eurasian or Anglo-Indian in the Indian Telegraph, and Indian Subordinate Medical Departments and the G. I. P. Railways have not only acceded to their request but have gone further than they anticipated by calling upon their employees to produce a certificate from the League in support of their claims to be classed as Anglo-Indians. For this favour the Community are under a deep obligation to Major A. L. Hepper, R.E., the Agent and the Management.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. James McDonald, W. George, H. Barton and Baker was received by His Excellency Lord Sydenham, then Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay on the 12th of December 1912. His Excellency assured the deputation that he was in hearty sympathy with the objects of the League and expressed his regret at the want of unity among the various sections of the Anglo-Indian Communities. In His Excellency's opinion the cause of the backward condition of a large section of the Community was the want of sympathy on the part of those members who were in better circumstances, and also the apathy shown by the less fortunate Members themselves.

DISPARITY OF FACILITIES.

It was pointed out to His Excellency that although the deputation agreed with the above remarks yet the unfortunate circumstances, and many of the Community were due principally to the greater educational facilities afforded to the Indian Communities by Government themselves and also by the Missionary Societies which gave Indians a considerable advantage over the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian in securing the higher paid appointments. As an example it was pointed to His Excellency that the State gave numerous Scholarships to Indians to prosecute higher studies which were not open to Members of our Communities. The school fees were much lower for Indians than for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the fees for a Member of our Community attending a School in the Matriculation standard being Rs. 12 per mensem and that for an Indian being Rs. 3. This interview the Council believe has contributed to some extent to the Grant of the three Imperial Government Scholarships of £250 per annum to Members of the Domiciled Community tenable for three years. Since this deputation too the Council notes with pleasure there have been several Members of the Community appointed Justices of the Peace.

Another request was made to Government to appoint a Member of the Domiciled Community to represent their interests on the St. George's Hospital Advisory Committee, but Government replied that they were not then in a position to accoede to the request but would consider the question as early as possible. The Committee propose to approach Government again on this subject.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

An entirely new departure in the history of Anglo-Indian Associations was the institution of an "Employment Bureau in Bombay to assist deserving numbers of the Community to find suitable employment. Most of the Government Departments, Railways, and a large number of the business houses in India assured us of their support and applications for male and female employees reached the "Bureau" from all parts of India, Burma, and Ceylon, as also from British East Africa, and the Federated Malay States on salaries ranging up to an over Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Council in December last decided to promote a Fund for education of indigent children of the Community. Collection cards were issued to Members of the League and others. Three Members in Bombay have each undertaken to guarantee the education and maintenance of one child.

During the latter part of the year the Council have had under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a Commercial School to train the young people of the Community in subjects which would enable them to obtain more lucrative employments. They are addressing the Government with a view to obtaining an Educational Grant such as is allowed to certain other institutions in Bombay.

"INDO-EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL LIMITED."

It is to form a limited liability company not as part of the Leagues but as a separate concern with a capital of twenty lacs of rupees, to finance schemes for the benefit of the Community, this capital to be raised by means of shares of ten rupees each so as to enable every Member to become a shareholder and partake of its benefits. In anticipation of raising sufficient capital the Council are already in communication with Government regarding a suitable site in Salsette to build a "Garden City," and hope with the assistance of the Company to be in a position to build houses for shareholders on terms similar to the English Building Societies by which shareholders will become owners of the houses occupied by them after paying rent, in many cases, no larger than they often pay at present, for a certain number of months.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. A. Payne, President of the League, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said that from every point of view the Branch showed signs of progress and vitality; but the sentiment they desired to arouse by the report was not satisfaction, but hope, and the view they would like to be taken of it was an encouragement to greater effort.

The membership had increased from 96 to 296, but the number was in very small proportion to the number of the community in Bombay. Their most pressing need was largely increased membership, and until that need was supplied little effectual work could be done, and he urged on the members to rally to the help of the League to meet it. In regard to the branches much the same might be said. The opening of branches at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Badnera, Igatpuri and Sholapur was no doubt a subject of congratulation, but they had not reached a resting place while such important centres as Poona, Bhusawal and Lonavla were not within the League.

He called the Employment Bureau the most important part of the work for three reasons. First because it most truly embodied two very important principles of their League—self-help and mutual help. Secondly, it indicated to young people and to their parents and guardians the channels into which they could most profitably direct their training and energies, and thirdly, and most important of all, because it had revealed to the community the grave misake they were making in confining themselves so much to one employment. For whether it was cotton, or sugar, or skilled labour or ordinary labour all were subject to the law of suppy and demand.

THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.

At the inauguration of the Igatpuri Branch he had said the principal function of the League must for some time be educative, and on the principle that the strength of a chain was the sterength of its weakest link that the committee had undertaken a scheme to prevent any children of the community being without any education at all. In spite of the august patronage the fund for the education of indigent children had not been enthusiastically welcomed. The only reason he could assign for this was that the members in Bombay considered this part of their duty as being sufficiently performed by other agencies, and since they had at present three scholarships affording free education to indigent children of the community awaiting applicants and the nucleus of a fund for increasing them, should occasion require they could, he thought, in this matter, hold their hands tillt he demand had arisen. This was the more important when they considered what must be the next step in their educative progress, the higher or better education and training of the young people of the community which the Employment Bureau had shown to be such an urgent necessity. Before they had the knowledge they had ideas naturally bent to what would probably be the most useful in a commercial city, i.e., estabishment of classes and especially, evening classes which had proved so useful in England, to instruct our younger members in such subjects as Shorthand and Typewriting, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, office routine and such subjects as would enable them to be more useful in their offices and thus command better salaries, but now it was evident their endeavours must cover a wider field, and the difficulty confronted them of how they could make the best of their limited resources. Whether it would be to proceed on lines of encouraging a few to go through a full course of education at one or the other of their existing institutions by offering assistance in the way of a scholarship or two, or whether they should endeavour to provide inexpensive instruction to a larger number in a few subjects by special classes, were questions which would have to be carefully considered, but whichever, course was under consideration, it was certain the Committee could not hope to arrive at a good result without the assistance of the general body of the members.

In conclusion the speaker asked those present to endorse the thanks which the report expressed to all who had kindly assisted in the past, and expressed a hope that every member could find in the report that which would encourage him to take a more active interest in the League and its activities in the future.

He then moved that the report and account of the committee be adopted and passed.

The motion which was was seconded by Mr. Culpepper, was unanimously carried.

Several matters concerning the internal administration of the League were discussed, before the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT

DISPUTE OVER A WATER TAP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kesarbai and four Hindu males were charged with assaulting one Shivchand, a Purdesi.

The complainant's allegation was that he and the accused had a dispute over the water tap, with the result that the accused assaulted him. The first accused had brought a counter-complaint of insult against Shivchand.

The case was marked compounded, the accused in the first case agreeing to give Rs. 30 to the funds of the Seva Sadan.

NAVIGATING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Schneider of the Port Trust charged one Barlu Mahomed, tindal of the B. I. S. N. barge No. 5,557 with navigating the barge without regulation lights. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A BOY.

ORNAMENTS MISSING FROM HIS PERSON.

Rama Bhagu, a Hindu boy aged about fourteen years and residing with his cousin Joti Bhawani in a chawl at DeLisle Road, was found murdered in a vacant room in the same chawl on Monday night.

The boy had been wearing ornaments worth Rs. 37 and was last seen alive at 7 p.m. on Saturday last. As he did not return home that night, a search was made for him and on Monday night whilst looking through a window into the vacant room of a chawl they found him lying dead in a pool of blood on the floor with a deep wound on his throat. The ornaments which he had been wearing were missing and the police was at once communicated with. The police found that the front door of the room was chained from the outside while the rear door was chained from the inside.

It is believed that the boy has been murdered for the sake of his ornaments.

Police enquiries are in progress.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW,

A RECORD MEETING CONCLUDED

As anticipated, there was a very large gathering at the Horse Show when it came to a close yesterday evening, Lord and Lady Willingdon again being present and the Government House party carrying off several more prizes.

Further success came to Lt. Col. Forbes's Grayling, a very strong grey Waler with an unusually deep girth, who must be a safe conveyance over a country. He not only won in the Hunters' class but took the Championship. His pony went again in the jumping competition but was not in the mood and refused twice at the second. Capt. Goldie also won again with his taking mare, Princess IV, being deservedly the best Polo pony in the Show, in fact she was debarred from taking all the prizes she won. In the Light Weight Hunters' class Lt.-Col. Forbes pulled off the double with Dhu Dhu,a dark brown Waler mare, this breed seems still to predominate for hard work at Santa Cruz.

In the open class for horses, Lord Willingdon's big brown mare, Wild Oats earned another win, and in that for ponies Mrs. Meyer's Irish mare, Modesty, was again the best, a chestnut mare of racy cut. A peculiarly marked pony won in the hack class for Mr. Reynolds, a strong cobby looking animal.

In their particular event, the Body Guard showed how wonderfully well mounted they are, all bay or brown Australians, and in the Musical ride they gave as a finale they proved themselve to be remarkably well trained and to know the many movements almost as well as their riders.

Three paraded for the Children's event, and though one of them was too young to be trusted on his own, the other two, both of the gentler sex, were very plucky, especially the little lady who had a fall but resumed the trot round the ring.

Jumping was this time for horses, and again a very good exhibition was given all round. A large number competed, and only in one instance did the rider have to retire after two refusals. Capt Harris's Nulli Secundus, Mr. Hearson's Down South, Capt. Wilson's Morganatic and Mr. Graham's Swiveller, well enough known in the hunt and a winner more than once of similar events, were asked to go again to decide the first four places. The only jump at which any of them made a mistake was the brick wall, and Mr. Hearson's was the only one to go over it without displacing a brick. His style was, however, judged to be less good than that of Capt. Harris's with Capt. Wilson's placed third. A small mare of Lt. Col. Smith's was also given another run, but she came off very badly at the wall. Of the others Harlequin and Paul did well, the latter rather too slow, Blaze unlucky to displace a brick. Why Not refused at the gate, and Wonder taking off to near his jumps and landing on all fours, came straight down on to the top of the wall. The Nut was yet another to go round very well, though inclined to be impatient, and with better luck at the wall would have been given another chance.

Judges—Major J. H. Davie and Major C. L. Gregory.
Mr. D. Blythe's b aus m Naughty 1
Mr. A. K. Graham's br aus g Craigton 2

Class IX.—Heavy-weight Hunters.
Judges—Major F. D. Hunt and Colonel F. Essaie.
Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's g aus g Grayling 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's b aus g Blaze 2

Class IX.—Heavy-weight Hunters.
Judges—Major C. L. Gregory and Capt R. S. Scott.
Lady Willingdon's ch aus g Wait and See... 1
Mrs. J. L. Meyer's ch i m Modesty 2
The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham's g aus g Corney 3

Class VIII.—Light Weight Hunters.
Judges—Colonel F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.
Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's br aus m Dhu Dhu ...1
Mrs. W. Graham's b aus m Durbari 2

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.

Class XXXII—Polo Ponies.
Judges—Major J. H. M. Davie and Major C. L. Gregory.
Capt K. O. Goldie's Princess IV.
...Class XXVII.—Horses or Ponies in single Harness.
Mr. R. D. M. Goculdas's b e g Mel Valley Flash 1

Class XVII.—Horses over 14-2.
Judges—Major C. L. Gregory and Capt R. S. Scott.
H. E. Lord Willingdon's br aus m Wild Oats 1
Mrs. J. L. Meyer's b i g Mystic Morn..... 2

Class IV.—English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry.
H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police.
Judges—Col. A. Young and Capt H. C. Dibben.
The Body Guard's b aus g 28 1
The Body Guard's b aus g 55 2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Class XXXIV.—For Horses.
Judges—Col. A. Young, Col. F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.
Capt O. M. Harris's b aus g Nulli Secundus, ... 1
Mr. F. Hearson's br aus g Down South 2
Capt. A. H. M. Wilson's br aus m Morganatic 3
Mr. A. K. Graham's b aus g Swiveller 4

Class XVI (A).—Hacks 14-2 and under.
Judges—Colonel A. Young and Captain H. C. Dibben.
Mr. J. Reynolds's dn ch g Sponge Cake 1
Mr. A. K. Graham's ch a g Nappertandy... 2

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.

Class XXXI.—Hunters.
Only Red and Blue Rosette winners are eligible to compete in the above class.
Judges—Colonel F. Essaie and Major F. D. Hunt.
Ring II. Time—5-0 p.m.
Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's Grayling
Class XXXIII.—Children's Ponies and Donkeys.

POST ENTRIES.

Judges—Captain M. H. Jackson and Lieut. Egerton, R.N.
Arena. Time—5-15 p.m.
Miss Beatie Hobbs 1
Miss Budhi Chrystal 2
Master William Graham 3

RACING AT RANGOON.

YEAR'S PROGRAMME TO BE HALVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

In future there will be only seventeen days racing during the year in Rangoon. This is in consequence of Government's desire to limit the number of racing days durng the season. This will just halve the programme of racing which has been hitherto held fortnightly throughout the year in addition to the Spring and Autumn Meetings.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAP GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MARRYATT CUP FINAL.

The final of the Marryatt Cup, which decides the Bombay Gyhkhana Championship, was played yesterday before a large number of interested spectators, and had the Horse Show not been on there would have been many unable to find a place to see from. The finalists were England and Nicholson. They each won two games in turn in the first, then England went away to 4—2, the score being called at Deuce five times in the last. Nicholson here pulled up again and was level at 4—all. The next two were both long Deuce games, and as England took them both he went to set.

In the second the first four were very level games and went to Deuce, each winning in turn and then England leading again. The next two, however, were Nicholson's, England took the one after but then Nicholson went to set with two more.

In the last England found his true form and was very good, but though he went out by a large margin Nicholson stuck to him gamely. The third was the only one the latter could win, but the fifth and sixth went to Deuce before England won the set, the match and the Cup.

Result:—
Mr. R. D. England beat Mr. M. F. Nicholson:—6—4,4—6, 6—1.

THE RACES AND THE TOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged for the hospitality of your columns to bring to public notice,—more particularly to the notice of the W. I. T. C. authorities,—the practice that prevails of more than one horse starting in the interests of a single owner, which seemed to have reached its climax on Saturday to the serious prejudice of those, who maintain the Tote—the public, not owners! I propose to instance the anomalies exemplified in the sixth race on last Saturday's card, which listed four entries in the ownership of Mr. R. R. S. (one of which was scratched) three of Mr. Ali bin Talib, and four of Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass; so that out of the nineteen horses that faced the starter the percentages approximate to 16 per cent. each in the interest of Messrs. R. R. S. and Ali bin Talib, and 21 per cent. in the joint interest of Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass, so that the conjoint strength of these three owners represented 53 per cent. of the field, the remainder being composed of singularities. For purposes of argument, let it be assumed that one of these singularities had the exceptional certainly of winning that race. What would be his position in regard to the possible circumvention of his chances? But the point arising out of the situation is that every facility is afforded owners to hoodwink the public, who become the Aunt Sallys of the owners, in view of the opportunity they have of winning with the entry least likely to be backed of their stables! In fact, the owner who has more than one horse facing the starter and omits to take advantage of his opportunity of defeating the public, would become a transcendental impersonation of human benevolence! I leave it to some one better acquainted than myself with the ethics of racing to state what the practice is in Europe and the Continent under similar circumstances. But whatever the practice elsewhere, it is not possible to get away from the logical deductions that follow the situation referred to, which should receive the earnest attention of the W. I. T. C. authorities.

Then as to the Tote itself, its mechanical construction should safeguard public interests, when the bell goes it should be rendered, as is supposed, impracticable for a single ticket to be added to those registered at the time that the bell declares it closed. It is, however, alleged that when the bell rang, Mexico registered 181 tickets, and that after Mexico's win, 201 tickets were shown to be recorded! It is for the W. I. T. C. to explain how this became practicable. And how many times may this not have occurred before? In that race, the Tote registered 2,595 win tickets equal to Rs. 25,950, and therefore the actual amount, after deducting 10 per cent., divisible amongst those (181) who backed the winner was Rs. 23,355 or a dividend of Rs. 129, instead of which a sum of Rs. 113/8 was the amount paid. If a recurrence is not effectually rendered impracticable, the Tote loses its most essential virtue and becomes as bad as the worst "roping" Bookie that ever wielded a pencil on a race-course—in fact, worse, because the latter may be able to prove a mistake under the attribute of *humanum est errare*.

Before closing, I would suggest that the Tote difficulty, in the case of more than one horse starting in a single interest, would be easily overcome if the horses belonging to each owner were grouped to represent one number on the Tote for both win and place, instead of each having a separate number, the Stake being the object of the owner. If Tote money, then he should not be offered the facility of deluding the public.—Yours, etc.,

EUROCLYDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that you are protesting against the practice of allowing owners to run three or four horses in a race, and that you have, at last, recognized that betting with the Totalizator under such circumstances is more ruinous to the public than with the Bookmakers.

With the Bookmakers, the public, at least, had the chance of seeing what the owners were up to, But now with the secrecy and mystery which surround this machine the public are in a maze.

Last year I wrote to one of your contemporaries to point out that the practice of running three or four horses from one stable in a race was not sport. As you say now this is simply intolerable.

It is to be hoped that the W. I. T. C. will frame some rules to protect the public in this respect.

As regards the Bookmakers, it is the general impression that owing to the enormous revenue they derive from the Tote, the W. I. T. C. may never think of doing anything so foolish as to recommend the presence of a few Bookies on the Turf. This may be true, but I trust in the long run the public will learn for themselves and will be in a position to feel the absence of the Bookies.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SELECTIONS ON FORM.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Primrose Morn 10-7, Polish 9-10, Criton 8-9, Pretty Good Sort 8-3, Oripesa 8-1, Watch Tower 7-8, Paul Pry 7-7, Meddling 7-5, Forfeit 7-3.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 15lbs.

Ferguson holds a strong hand in this race, and Mr. Goculdas has more than a passing interest in spite of the big weights. As the jockey gives a better indication than the horse, back,

RUIZ.

with Ferguson and Sampson for places.

THE COLABA PLATE.

Distance About 1¼ miles.

Hamara 9-12, Bachelor's Knot 9-10, Tartania 8-12, Cherrywood 8-8, Double Chin 8-7, Miss Drake 8-5, Flying Fish 7-9, Mordialloc 7-6, North 6-10, Devereux 6-4.

The distance is more to his liking than the Vellard Plate,

DOUBLE CHIN.

therefore stands a great chance, with Miss Drake and Cherrywood for places. A good outsider is Hamara in spite of his weight.

THE WORLI PLATE.

Distance 5 furlongs.

Meddling 9-12, Lithosian 9-11, Bachelor's Knot 9-5, Arkangelo 8-9, Cherrywood 8-7, Impecunious 7-2, Lord Reay 6-5, Mr. Pedler 6-0.

This will probably be a very small field, and if

MEDDLING.

starts she is to be preferred, with Impecunious and Arkangelo next.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHAINGIR PLATE.

Distance about 1½ miles.

Thank You 9-12, Nakib, 9-7, Dhaman 9-7, Sir Knight 8-5, Purity 8-3, Rozelmulook 8-1, Beyrut 7-12, Gold Fish II 7-11, Real Gold 7-10, Gowahajmer 7-9, Mexico 7-9, Terror 7-3, Valens 7-2.

This should be a good betting event and will probably be won by

DHAMAN,

with Real Gold and Sir Knight for places.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.

Distance about 7 furlongs.

George V 9-12, Adonis 9-7, Long Silk 9-3, Rising Dawn 9-2, Red Silk 8-13, Ben Hur 8-12, Anaz 8-10, Kayid 8-6, Burjes 8-5, Excelsior 8-5, Louvre 8-2, Nawabzada 8-0, Faich Khan 7-12, Timoor 7-10, Jemadar 7-10, Guldasta 7-3, Bin Rashid 7-2, Sunbeam 7-0.

A good thing for

FERGUSON'S MOUNT.

with Long Silk and George V for places.

THE DESERT PLATE.

Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Sweden 10-5, Solar Star 8-13, Bhatty Chief 8-13, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-11, Harry Johnson 8-11, Ajmer 8-10, Gafal 8-8, Grey Ghost II 8-6, British King 8-4, Soomsam German Silver 8-3, Guinea Merchant 7-13, Mysore 7-10, Last Chance 7-5, Ata Allah 7-0, Mars 6-3, Makbul 6-0.

On his prominent run in the Salsette Plate, this should be won by

GERMAN SILVER,

with Nizam-ul-Mulk and Grey Ghost II for places.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10-7, Baloz 10-1, Young Majub 8-10, Master Bill 8-5, Zoolphokarr 8-4, Malster 7-10, Galiard 7-8, Bravo 7-8, Baldwin 7-6, Chechan 7-1, Raspberry 7-0, Guinea Mohur 6-6, Lord Roseberry 6-0.

The distance being a couple of furlongs less than the Town Plate the big weight will not tell so much, and the race will be won by

ABDUL MALIK.

with Galiard and Young Majub next. Lord Roseberry a good outsider.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF SECOND AND THIRD ROUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The second and third rounds were commenced to-day in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship. The courts were in good playing condition, but the games were not too fast. The following are the results of to-day's games:—Second round: C. Carey Morgan beat P. Myles Ruse 6-4, 6-0; S. Anwar Yusoof beat A. D. Cox 8-6, 6-2; G. M. Gregory beat H. Sen 6-1, 1-6, 6-3.

Third round: C. A. Carr beat G. C. Whalford 6-0, 6-2; A. R. F. Kingscote beat a Weatherhead 6-1, 6-2; L. S. Deane beat C. M. D. Murray 6-2, 6-1; C. A. Carroll beat C. T. Walker 6-3, 6-1; D. S. Shallow beat A. C. Mathews 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; Shemimidzu beat E. G. Bisseker 6-0, 6-3; A. W. Shallow beat Capt. H. G. Vaux 7-5, 6-2; G. M. Gregory beat P. W. Sen 6-3, 1-6, 6-3. To-day the third and fourth round, will be finished and the doubles opened.

THE SIND BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

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Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
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1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HOLME—February 8th, at Lahore, the wife of Captain A. S. Holme, Royal Engineers, of twin boys.

SUMMERS—February 16th, Eastbourne, the wife of Thomas Summers, D. Sc., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DELANEY—GASPER—February 7th, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Van de Mergel, Patrick Francis Delaney, Survey of India, to Amelia Frances Gasper.

DEATH.

CLERKE—February 6th, at Lahore, Charles Frederick Billon Clerke, of the Loco Department, N.-W. Railway, aged 55 years.

MICHEAL—February 23, at Bandra Hill, suddenly, Susan Michael, widow of the late William Michael, Chief Assistant, Agent's Office, G. I. P. Ry., in her 68th year.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1914.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S OPTIMISM.

The address which Mr. Justice Heaton delivered, as Vice-Chancellor, at the recent Convocation of the Bombay University was marked by optimism as to the future of the University and a confidence in its capacity to meet the needs of the present and the future that is in refreshing contrast to similar utterances on recent occasions. The work of the University has been so perpetually decried, the spirit which has been alleged to guide the proceedings of the Senate has been so misrepresented, and its failure to justify the educational policy of the past has been so persistently asserted by the late Governor of Bombay and his band of pessimists, that Mr. Heaton's cheerful outlook on the future and his justification of the present come as a very welcome and much needed corrective. His address is an effective reply to much of the ill-informed and prejudiced criticism which has been so freely bestowed on the University and all its works, and, coming from one whose experience as Vice-Chancellor,—an experience based on an intimate knowledge of and close association with the work of the Governing Body,—gives his views the fullest title to a respectful hearing will serve, we hope, to remove the impression that has been created among unthinking people that nothing good has or can come out of our educational system in India. The portions of the speech which will create most satisfaction perhaps are those dealing with the work that has been achieved in the past. Ever since the spirit of unrest, which the Curzonian regime brought into activity, manifested itself, the ingenuity of critics has been directed to the task of showing that the primary cause of all the trouble lay in a defective system of education. That instruction in the arts, literature and science of the West which an older generation was wont to regard as one of the proudest achievements of British rule came to be regarded with an amount of disfavour which those most qualified to judge could not understand. That education which had produced hundreds of men of whom any country might be proud, was denounced as too academic, too literary in character, and as entirely unsuited to the development of any of the higher faculties. In short, the policy which the genius of Macaulay and a long line of illustrious statesmen brought into being, it became the fashion to condemn as having resulted in the creation of a class of half-educated discontented young men. While this sedulously-fostered prejudice against our system of education has lasted, it has done much mischief, but we may now hope that, things are beginning to be seen in a truer perspective and Mr. Heaton's address should prove of great value in assisting to this truer vision.

The forces of reaction, however, are not dead, and a vindication of the old system was greatly needed. It is gratifying to find therefore, the Vice-Chancellor putting in a good word for the work that has been achieved in the past, and declaring that the Universities "can look on their achievements with more of hope than of misgiving." That there is room for improvement, of course, no one will deny. It is not pretended that things are in a state of perfection. But side by side with a perception of commonly recognised defects of the present system has come a genuine desire so to reform our Universities as to bring them into a line with sister institutions in other countries. With the various measures which have been adopted to achieve that end, it is not necessary to deal at the present moment. Much of the reforming zeal has been carried in directions which cannot command the approval of the best minds in the country. But so far as this Presidency is concerned, the problem of higher education stands just now upon less controversial ground, and opinion is more or less agreed upon the particular needs of the Bombay University which require satisfaction in the near future. The Vice-Chancellor in his address has drawn attention to the channels in which it is proposed to work. An important desideratum is to try and bring about a closer connection between the University and the colleges affiliated to it, to establish a sort of University influence on all who aspire to educational honours and degrees. This does not necessarily mean any interference with the control the colleges exercise over their pupils. There are many ways in which it could be done. In the first place, there is need for a common meeting-ground, a University Union where the alumni of the various colleges could gather. A well-equipped library would also help to bring together students and teachers from all quarters. The present University library is inadequate. Its successor, if it is to serve any useful purpose, will have to be controlled by a competent librarian, and the books will have to be carefully chosen and suitably arranged. University lectures would be another medium for bringing together the students of different colleges, and it is proposed shortly to establish chairs for that purpose. These are some of the reforms which the Vice-Chancellor has referred to in his address, and which it may be hoped will be taken in hand at an early date. The advice of the eminent educationist whose services the University have requisitioned will, no doubt, be of service to the Senate, and his labours, we trust, will have important results. The prospects are bright, and there is every reason for the healthy optimism of the Vice-Chancellor as to the future of our University. Not that mistakes will not be made, nor that reactionary influences will not be at work. But the spirit that makes for progress is there, and unless the University degenerates into a department of the Government and ceases to live its own life there is hope for the future. As the Vice-Chancellor observed, the connection with the Government is but an external connection, and all stimulus to growth must be from within. Educationists, who understand the true needs of India, have indeed reason to be grateful to Mr. Heaton for his emphatic declaration that "the University must live in virtue of its own vitality, not as a Department of Government." It would be a poor outlook for our Universities and education generally if they became permanently subject to the sort of indirect official control which Lord Sydenham endeavoured to establish, or the more direct kind of "State control" which Sir Harcourt Butler seems to contemplate.

If all who have to do with the progress of education in this country bring to the task an earnest and unprejudiced spirit, assuredly there is opportunity for the erection of a noble and imposing edifice upon the present foundations, which, we are glad to be assured on the high authority of the Vice-Chancellor, are "neither too weak nor too narrow for the purpose." Let us at any rate hope that we have heard the last in Bombay of those "reformers" who regard with suspicion the spread of that culture which it has been the great work of British statesmen in the past to impart to Indians, and that there will be no doubt permitted as to the continued spread of that culture being the definite object which the controlling body of the Bombay University should have in view. That we may have confidence that such is the spirit in which the Senate is going to work may fortunately be gathered from the words of the Vice-Chancellor when he says "We have confidence in ourselves; we have a definite end in view, and though opinions may differ as to the route by which we are to reach it, we are all determined to attain that end. That being so, we invite, and we feel we are entitled to invite, others to have confidence in us. We have many problems to solve, but to their solution we bring an enquiring and a hopeful mind and though inevitably we must make mistakes, we are earnest seekers after the true solution."

DAY BY DAY.

Party Honours.

Cynical people will be amused at the speeches in the House of Lords on the subject of the distribution of Party honours. The Party that is out is always shocked when the Party that is in ladles out peerages, baronetcies and knight-hoods to people who have notoriously done little to earn these honours, save the making of large contributions to the Party exchequer; and when the Party that is out comes in again it is equally shameless. Mr. Balfour was violently assailed by Liberal journals during his last two years of office for the alleged sale of honours; now the same journals have to find excuse for Mr. Asquith. Certainly some of the honours conferred during the last few years have been difficult to account for, except on the assumption that they have been paid for. Lord Crewe, it will be noticed, does not care to go further than to declare that things now are not worse than they, were before, and he has Mr. Asquiths' categorical assurance that "he does not consider, Party funds in recommending honours to the King." If we remember rightly, the same thing was said on behalf of Mr. Balfour. Of course, the Premier knows nothing of the details of the contributions to the Party funds. But the Chief Whip does, and, somehow or other, he manages to imbue the Premier with a sense of obligation to certain individuals without compromising the Premiers' conscience.

The United States' Responsibility in Mexico.

The summary execution of a British subject in Mexico seems to have brought the United States face to face with an aspect of the Monroe Doctrine that is not quite so easy to relish as the dictation to South American states as to who they shall or shall not have for their Presidents. The Monroe Doctrine implies responsibilities as well as privileges, and, if the United States Government wishes to maintain its claim to be sole arbiter in South or Central America, it will have to accept the responsibility for the protection of the subjects of other States. Mr. Bryan does not seem inclined to take this view, and has hastened to disclaim responsibility. The British Foreign Office, which is always reluctant to assert itself where American interests are involved, feels that "American influence alone can discover the truth and get justice." In France a different opinion prevails, and the French papers soundly state that, France having great interests in Mexico, if the United States cannot assure the safety of foreigners, a time will come when the European Powers will undertake their protection. This seems to us the right attitude. The tender regard for American susceptibilities is apt to be somewhat overdone in Downing Street.

The Gaekwar and Co-operation.

It will be remembered that in his striking speech on the Co-operative movement at the opening of the recent Co-operative Conference in Baroda, H. H. the Gaekwar stated that a large sum would be set apart in the coming budget of the State for Industrial and Co-operative Development. We have authority for stating that the actual amount to be devoted to this purpose will be fifteen lakhs.

Lord Sydenham On Naval Strength.

Lord Sydenham in a letter to "The Times" discusses the question of relative naval strength,—a subject on which he is an admitted expert. He corrects certain inaccuracies in a recent article by the military correspondent of "The Times" on "Armies and Fleets," and shows that the somewhat alarming figures given by the writer of the article as to the actual and putative strength of Germany and Italy in Dreadnoughts and Battle-cruisers are not justified. He calculates British superiority in ships built and building to the next naval Power as follows:—

Battleships	16
Battle-cruisers	4
Armoured cruisers	23
Protected cruisers	35
Destroyers	96

The corresponding excess figures for the Triple Entente, as compared with the Triple Alliance, were 41, 8, 39, 49, and 258.

The Gospel of the Blue Water School.

Lord Sydenham goes on to express his disagreement with the military correspondent of "The Times" in the view that the decline in Britain's numerical military strength necessitates the provision of additional ships. For many years, he says the disparity between our Regular Forces and those of Continental armies has been immense, and the reasons are obvious and inevitable. Recently that disparity has been increased, but this does not alter the naval situation. The simple words of the three Admirals hold the field to-day as when they were written in 1888. "Under the conditions in which it would be possible for a Great Power successfully to invade England, nothing could avail her, as the command of the sea being lost, it would not require the landing of a single man upon her shores to bring her to these honours, save the making of large conview of the Blue Water School, of which Lord Sydenham is an adherent, in a nutshell. But there are those who like to think that England would still hold out.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POPULAR INNOVATION BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

OVER 1,000 GUESTS PRESENT

Yesterday night, Government House, Bombay, was once again the scene of an animated and large gathering on the occasion of the Establishment Ball when out of a large number of invitations over 1,000 guests attended this successful function which was rendered so not only by the efforts of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, but by those of the Establishment who had the arrangements in hand. In addition to a number of guests invited by the members of the Governor's Band and other members of the Government House Establishment there was present an exceptionally large number of Bombay residents who are not ordinarily on the Government House list, including members of all the communities in Bombay. All the officers of the Bombay Police were invited, and it must have been a somewhat thankless task for those whose duty necessitated their being in charge of the control of the traffic to think that they had to work while such a large number of their fellow officers were appreciating the full enjoyment of the festivity. The Customs Service was also well represented at the Reception and the members of the Staff of such large public bodies as the Port Trust, while the Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants of the Sherwood Foresters and the Petty Officers of the Swiftsure and the Officers in the Sunbeam attended, their uniforms being conspicuous amongst the evening dress of the other guests.

ARRANGEMENTS AND DECORATIONS.

The grounds round about the State Bungalow were decorated and carpted as they had been on the night before and indeed there were few changes in the decorative scheme from those which prevailed on the occasion of the State Ball; but the Bungalow, Durbar Hall and grounds were once again brilliantly effective with a blaze of light and the porto-coloured electric lamps in the trees and around the borders of the paths once again converted the scene to miniature fairyland. The boisterous wind which had disturbed the dust in town all day abated as the night wore on and the carpeting on the pathways kept any dust which might havs disturbed the dancers under other circumstances from rising. The dances took place in the Ballroom while on both sides of the Main Entrance Verandah card rooms, had been comfortably arranged for those who were enthusiasts of that pastime. In the State Bungalow the music for the dances was supplied by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and on a portion of the lawn outside the band of the G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers played a well chosen programme of music during the night.

The large number of guests made it impossible that supper should be served at one, two or three sittings, so to obviate this a large buffet was erected in the Durbar Pavilion where refreshments in the form of a "stand up" supper were served. The long table was beautifully decorated with silver plate, most of it being the private property of Lord and Lady Willingdon, while red and yellow leafed daisies were tastefully arranged in vases. The most interesting piece of plate was a massive silver centre-piece belonging to Lord Willingdon which was presented to Mr. Henry Brand, the speaker of the House of Commons in 1848. Mr. Brand's family is closely related to that of Lord Willingdon. The piece represents a statuette of Queen Victoria, as a young queen standing on a pedestal around which are medallions in *bas-relief* of the heads of famous British statesmen from the days of Fox and Sheridan up to the time of Cobden and Bright when the piece was designed. On the lawn was a shamiana, under which was arranged another buffet also tastefully decorated with silver plate and beautiful flowers with scarlet petals. Another table for refreshments stood in the Main Bungalow.

GUESTS PRESENTED TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The many guests began to arrive after 9-30 p.m. and were received by the members of His Excellency's Staff, the House Steward Mr. Ruggles and Sergt. Major Hynes of the Governor's Band who was Master of Ceremonies during the evening. As the numbers were so large that a procession through the Ball Room would hardly have been possible owing to the likelihood of overcrowding, Their Excellencies moved from their own residential quarters in procession towards a dais, upon which were the two chairs of state, on the approach to the porch of the State Bungalow. The order of the procession was as follows:—

Sher Muhammad Khan (A. D. C. Bodyguard)	
Lieut. Egerton, R. N. (Naval A. D. C.)	Captain Jackson (A. D. C.)
Captain Egerton, (A. D. C.)	Captain Coldie (A. D. C.)
Captain Vaughan, (A. D. C.)	Major Greig (Military Secy.)
Captain Huddlestone, (R. I. M.)	Colonel Dunlop (B. V. R.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Captain Coaker, (O. C. Bodyguard) Captain Wilson (Bodyguard.)

Two Indian officers of the Bodyguard.

After the National Anthem had been played, the guests filed past Lord and Lady Willingdon who shook hands with everyone after which the dancing started with the State Lancers. The set for the State Lancers was made up as follows:—Lord Willingdon and Miss Datz (Housekeeper), Lady Willingdon and Mr. Ruggles (House Steward), Lady Mabelle Egerton and Mr. Bakewell (Stud Groom), Lady Murray and Mr. Little (Supdt. of Gardens), Miss Egerton and Sergt.-Major Hynes (Governor's Band), Sir George Murray and Mrs. Ruggles Major Greig and Mrs. Little, Mr. Leas (Supdt. of the Private Secretary's Office) and Miss Charles. After the State Lancers a start was made without formality upon an evening of enjoyment, in the promotion of which Lord and Lady Willingdon and the members of their Staff spared no effort.

PARTY HONOURS.

CONTRIBUTION TO BE NO CONSIDERATION.

MOTION FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

LORD CREWE'S ASSURANCES.

PUBLIC OPINION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD

OPERATION OF THE CORRUPT PRACTICES' ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Selborne moved that the contribution to party funds should not be a consideration to a Minister when he recommends a name for an honour to His Majesty and that effectual measures be taken in that connection.

"BUYING THE VICTORIA CROSS."

He made it clear that he did not refer to the service honours though he feared that if the present tendencies were not checked, a day would come when someone would buy the Victoria Cross. He dwelt on the purchase of honours by rich men and people with social ambition. Also, deserving people were pressed to make a contribution when honoured. He blamed the party system saying that party funds were one of the greatest evils and dangers to democracy.

Lord Charnwood, a Liberal peer, moved that the Government appoint a Royal Commission to enquire by what amendments to Corrupt Practices Act such abuses might most effectively be restrained.

NOT WORSE THAN BEFORE.

Lord Crewe suggested that the state of things was exaggerated. It was not worse now than before. He gave a categorical assurance on behalf of Mr. Asquith that Mr. Asquith did not consider party funds in recommending honours. Lord Crewe would not hesitate to give the same assurance on behalf of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour. He agreed with Lord Selborne that public opinion was the only safeguard. He advocated the dealing with the Corrupt Practices Act directly by legislation rather than by a cumbersome Commission.

LORD SELBORNE'S MOTION CARRIED.

Lord Charnwood's amendment was withdrawn. Lord Selborne's motion was carried without a division.

THE NEW DELHI EXPENDITURE.

OUTLAY ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, £2,800,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Sir Charles Hunter, Mr. Charles Roberts, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, said that according to the estimates of engineers and architects which the Government of India was now examining, the outlay on all Government buildings in Delhi would amount to £2,800,000.

ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

ARREST OF MAN AND WIFE WITH NAVAL DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

One Frederick Gould and his wife were charged at Bow Street to-day with espionage. Evidence was given that the woman was arrested at Charing Cross *en route* for Ostend with naval documents.

FIRST NAVY LORD IN AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Churchill to-day piloted an aeroplane over the Solent and located a submarine manœuvring under water near the Admiralty yacht, Enchantress.

ARMY BIPLANE WRECKED.

PASSENGER KILLED AND PILOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

An Army biplane was wrecked near Chichester to-day, the civilian pilot, Kemp, being seriously injured and a passenger named Haynes, of Farnborough, killed.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN HUNGARY.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BISHOP.

PRIEST AND HIS SECRETARY KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, Feb. 23.

A dynamite explosion occurred to-day in the office of the Greek Catholic Bishop at Debreczin. Five persons were killed, including the Vicar and his secretary, while the Bishop had a narrow escape. The Vicar's daughter has become demented as the result of the outrage. The Bishopric has only recently been created and has provoked the hostility of the Protestants.

DEBRECZIN, Feb. 23.

A letter to the Bishop signed with a lady's name said that a parcel was *en route* with candlesticks, leopard skin and a hundred crowns. The Vicar opened the parcel and was instantly killed by the explosion. Two other people were killed, not five, while seven were injured. The investigation shows that the idea of Protestant hostility is without foundation.

GERMAN SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

CROWD ATTACK POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 24.

During some Socialist demonstrations in Brunswick, the police, who repeatedly charged the crowd, were suddenly bombarded with bottles, plates, briquettes, kitchen utensils and hot and cold water from upper storeys of houses.

A CALCUTTA BOUND STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

WIRELESS MESSAGE NOT UNDERSTOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The steamer, Wildenfels, (Hamburg) bound for Calcutta, has been wirelessing for help from the Bay of Biscay.

A subsequent wireless message says "Wildenfels now does not want help. Living crew saved." This message is not understood at present.

STEAMER FOUNDERS IN BAY OF BISCAY.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A wireless message received in Bremen from the captain of the steamer Wildenfels says:—"Danish steamer Ekliptika sank Bay Biscay. One passenger ten crew saved. Captain dead." It appears from this that the previous message from the Wildenfels" was a call for help and rescue.

FRENCH CRUISER AGROUND.

EFFORTS TO REFLOAT FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau has run aground in the Gulf of Juan during the manoeuvres. Efforts to refloat the vessel have failed. The cruiser is badly damaged.

WRECK OF NORWEGIAN SCHOONER.

RESCUE OF SHIPWRECKED MEN AND FIVE LIFEBOATMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The shipwrecked men have been rescued, including five Fethard lifeboatmen.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING RATE WAR.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the agreement recently reached in London between the Hamburg-America and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Companies covers a period of seventy-five years. It is understood that the agreement provides for an equal share of the passenger and freight business of the Atlantic and regulates the amount of new tonnage each may build.

A conference held in London yesterday between the representatives of the Hamburg-America and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Companies and British Atlantic lines resulted in a practical agreement on the fresh system of pooling.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

[redacted]announced of Mr. Joseph Fe[redacted]cturer and land reformer.

THE COURT-MARTIAL INCIDENT.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

DETAILS OF EXECUTION.

FRENCH DENUNCIATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Acland announced that the Government had been in frequent communication with the United States and Mexico respecting the protection of British lives and property in Mexico. The continued fighting caused the greatest prejudice to the British commercial interests, and "the pacification of Mexico is an object we honestly desire to see accomplished; but it is impossible to effect it by British intervention. Any such attempt would be futile and impolitic."

LONDON, Feb. 23.

After question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that Mr. Benton's wife had telegraphed to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador in Washington, saying that her husband, after a heated discussion with General Villa, had been thrown into jail. A friend visited General Villa, who said "I have not got him in prison. I saw him this morning." General Villa declined to talk further.

INTENDED TO KILL GENERAL VILLA.

Mr. Bryan informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that the American Consul had visited General Villa who said that Mr. Benton was dead and that he wished Great Britain and the United States to know. He declared that Mr. Benton visited him armed and said he intended to kill General Villa. Then General Villa showed the Consul a pistol. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice informed Mr. Bryan that public opinion in Europe might be seriously affected by General Villa's attitude. (Opposition cheers).

MR. BRYAN DECLINES RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISDEED.

Mr. Bryan, while declining the responsibility for General Villa's doings, said the American Consul was making a full enquiry. Subsequently Mr. Bryan informed the Ambassador that Mr. Benton had been court-martialled and shot on the ground that he attempted to assassinate General Villa. Mr. Bryan expressed deep regret at the occurrence.

Sir Edward Grey explained that the fact an enquiry for communicating through the United States did not imply that the United States had any responsibility but that American influence alone could discover the truth and get justice. Sir E. Grey said he was still communicating with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice as to what further steps were possible. He was also asking for information with regard to the Lawrence Curtis.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TAKES ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has instructed Mr. Percival, the British Consul at Galveston, to proceed to El Paso to inquire into the execution of Mr. Benton.

STRONG FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

IS U. S. UNABLE TO ASSURE SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS?

LONDON, Feb. 24.

There is a storm of comment in the French press on the execution of Mr. Benton and President Wilson's policy is vigorously denounced. The papers call attention to the great French interests in Mexico and intimate that if the United States is unable to assure the safety of foreigners, a time will come when the European Powers will undertake their protection.

REQUEST FOR DEAD BODY GOES IN VAIN.

EL PASO, Feb. 24.

The request of the State Department for the production of Mr. Benton's body has met with no response.

TRAIN BLOWN UP BY REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 23.

The Mexican rebels blew up a troop train at the Lima station on the 21st instant. All on board including 55 soldiers and an English engineer were killed.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the strengthening of the Bacteriological Department by fifteen new appointments.

THE BALKAN WAR.

SERVIAN CASUALTIES.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF LIFE 31,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, Feb. 24.

Speaking in Skupstina, the Minister of War intimated that the Servian losses in the war with Turkey were 5,000 dead and 18,000 wounded and in the Serbo-Bulgarian war, 8,000 dead and 30,000 wounded. Altogether 18,000 had died of wounds or sickness.

THE SYDNEY MEAT STRIKE.

ACTION UNDER ARBITRATION ACT THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Feb. 24.

The Minister of Labour is threatening a drastic action under the Arbitration Act, as meat is a necessity, unless the strike is speedily settled.

10,000 IRONWORKERS IDLE.

Ten thousand ironworkers are out. The Minister is endeavouring to mediate.

PEACE ASSURED AT MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.

Peace is practically assured in the Melbourne meat industry. The Union officials have recommended the acceptance of the masters' proposals, which include increased pay of five shillings weekly.

A STRIKE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The strike which has been proceeding for three months at High Wycombe has been settled, substantial concessions having been granted to the men.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

OPERATIONS OF THE AMNESTY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 23.

All political prisoners have been released and those banished have departed.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

FOURTH ROUND TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The draw for the fourth round of the Football Association Cup is as follows:—

(1) Sheffield Wednesday v. Aston Villa.

(2) West Ham United or Liverpool v. Queen's Park Rangers.

(3) Sunderland v. Burnley.

(4) Manchester City v. Sheffield United.

BOXING.

PAT O'KEEFE BEATS HARRY REEVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In a boxing contest at the National Sporting Club last night, Pat O'Keefe beat Harry Reeve on points in a twenty-round match for the Middle Weight Championship of Great Britain.

Mr. Graham officiates as Accountant General Burma, vice Mr. Newmarch proceeding on seventeen months leave.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

SENATE'S DISCUSSION TO BE "IN CAMERA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The protection of foreigners in Mexico has become the predominant problem.

Following on the conference between President Wilson and the Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, it was agreed that if the Mexican situation were to be discussed in the Senate it should be discussed behind closed doors.

It is semi-officially reported that Japan and France will land marines for Mexico City.

Interviewed at Chihuahua General Villa denied that any foreigners except Mr. Benton had been executed.

HUERTA TAXES COFFEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.

President Huerta has decreed a tax of 3 pesos per hundredweight on unhusked coffee and of 3 pesos on cleaned coffee.

INDIAN COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST INTERPRETERS.

PRESIDENT OF CAPE BRITISH INDIAN UNION'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 23.

The Indian Commission resumed the hearing of evidence to-day. The president of the Cape British Indian Union complained about the Immigration Department interpreters and accused them of extortion.

He further expressed the opinion that Parliament should legalise polygamy, stating that only about seven per cent. of the Indians had more than one wife.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Dr. Leiper, the helminthologist of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has left London for the East accompanied by Dr. Atkinson, a naval surgeon seconded by the Admiralty, and Dr. Cherry-Garrard both of whom were in the Antarctic. The object of the expedition is to ascertain the mode of the spreading of trematoda diseases among mankind, especially bilharziasis. The investigations will also be made into ankylostomiasis among the coolies on the tea and rubber estates. The expedition is subsidised by the Colonial Office and the United States Rubber Company has offered facilities for the study of diseases on its estates in Sumatra.

INDIA OFFICE SILVER PURCHASE.

SIR STUART SAMUEL'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The solicitors of Sir Stuart Samuel have entered an appeal against the verdict in favour of a Common Informer, who recently obtained a judgment for £13,000 against Sir Samuel for voting in the House Commons while his firm, Samuel Montagu and Co., was under contract to buy silver for the India Office.

A new clause has been inserted in the recently issued tenders for the Treasury Bills which will have the effect of preventing the members of Parliament from participating in business of this description. The veto applies only to the new issues and is inserted as a precautionary measure in view of the case of Sir Stuart Samuel.

INDEMNITY BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 24.

The second reading of the Indemnity Bill has been passed after an all-night sitting by 95 votes to 11.

CHINESE RAILWAY SCHEME.

INCREASE IN SHARE CAPITAL FOR GERMAN IRONWORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 23.

The Board of the Shantung Railway Company has decided to submit to a general meeting the proposal to increase the share capital by ten million marks for the establishment of ironworks in the German protectorate.

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES LOAN ISSUED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The City of Buenos Ayres £2,400,300 sterling, 5 per cent. loan has been issued at 95½.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

In connection with the conference to discuss the question of charitable endowments it is understood that the following gentlemen have been selected to serve on it.

Bengal. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Nawab Ali Chaudhari.

Madras. Mr. Govind Raghava Iyer and Mr. Ramaswami Chiti.

United Provinces. Rai Bahadur Sri Ram and Nawab Abdul Majid.

Burma. Mung Mye.

It is expected that other non-official members from the Punjab, Bombay and Bihar and the official members will be appointed during the next few days.

ARRIVAL OF DEPORTEES.

REFUSE TO LEAVE STEAMER.

CONFERENCE WITH LABOUR LEADERS.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Umgeni with the South African deportees on board arrived off Gravesend at 7-30 this morning.

A deputation of Trades Unions headed by Mr. Henderson, M.P., approached the vessel but was not allowed to go on board.

Mr. Henderson extended a hearty welcome to the deportees and informed them that a great programme of receptions was awaiting them.

Bain on behalf of his colleagues said, that they were resolved to stay on board the Umgeni until they were taken back to South Africa.

In the afternoon the owners allowed the Labour representatives Henderson and Bowerman to board the Umgeni and the two visitors had a long conference with the deportees. The latter have issued a long statement.

They appeal to the people of Great Britain that every Briton in South Africa shall have the right of trial by courts of law, and that the evident intention of the Government of South Africa to make South Africa a Boer colony shall be frustrated.

DEPORTEES LAND AT GRAVESEND.

Henderson and Bowerman urged that the labourites would use all their influence to place the case before Parliament. The public would see that justice was done.

The Deportees were long adamant, insisting that they could not lawfully be driven ashore in British waters. Eventually, however, they left the Umgeni. They were loudly cheered as they landed at Gravesend.

LIFE SAVING AT SEA.

A SHIP CAPTAIN'S INVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

Captain T. A. Accott, a ship's captain, who is now in Karachi for a few days has arranged with the chairman of the Karachi Port Trust to give a public demonstration of his life saving bed and pillow to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the passenger boat basin, Keamari.

Among those to be present will be Jenab Chehabeddin Bey, Inspector-General of the Sanitary Administration in Constantinople, representating the Turkish Government.

The bed is ordinarily intended and adopted for use as such in any cabin bunk or may also be used as a settee or cushion back while the pillow is also a practicable pillow forming part of the normal bed equipment. When in use for life saving purposes however the bed immediately becomes a raft and the pillow becomes a life-belt. The exhibition to-morrow will be open to the general public.

CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 24.

A Conference of missionaries from all parts of India will commence at Matheran from Thursday next.

This is the first conference of its kind that is to be held in Western India and no fewer than sixty missionaries of the Church of England will be engaged in it.

CLEVELANDERS LEFT BOMBAY.

Fully one hundred and eighty of the Cleveland tourists left Bombay on Monday night for a week's round of the sights in the historic towns of Agra, Delhi, Lucknow and Benares, so the contingent which landed in Bombay has been considerably reduced. In spite of this fact, however, could be seen many sight-seers in the streets of Bombay yesterday who could be distinguished by the labels on their gharries if not by their appearance. Some of the tourists visited the shops independently, while others followed the programme of sight-seeing mapped out by the promoters of the tour. All the tourists are unanimous in their admiration of the buildings of Bombay and think the city a beautiful one. On Friday evening another party of eighty will leave Bombay on a tour similar to that upon which some of the tourists have already started.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

"OUR TOO RIGID" PENAL SYSTEM.

TIME RIPE FOR A REVIEW.

MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE ACCEPTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE AND RIOTS.

STATE V. COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

The Imperial Council had a busy day yesterday and though the sitting continued till late in the evening the whole Agenda could not be gone through.

After the Select Committee's reports on the Repealing and Amending Bill and the Companies, Bill had been presented and the Copyright Bill, Decentralisation Bill, and the Negotiable Instruments' Bill had been passed, Mr. Rayanarigar moved his resolution for the appointment of a committee into jail administration.

The Home Momber in accepting the resolution, said that the Government considered that the time was ripe for a further review of the penal system and for one more examination into the methods which promised most success.

Mr. Achariar next moved a resolution for the appointment of a commission for investigating the causes and circumstances of the late strike on the S. M. Railway and generally for inquiring into the railway management in India.

The resolution was opposed both by the President of the Railway Board and the Member for Commerce and Industry and was negatived.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea then moved his resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of provincial settlements now in vogue, but on account of the lateness of the hour further discussion had to be adjourned till to-day.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors. Mr. J. B. Wood was sworn in as a member.

Sir Sayid Ali Imam presented the Select Committee's report on the Repealing and Amending Bill, and said a few alterations had been made in the committee stage.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Companies' Bill, said:—The principal alteration which the Committee have made in the Bill is to omit clause 83 (c) which provided in certain circumstances for there to be a majority of directors, on the Board of a Company, independent of the managing agents, in cases where the business of a company is managed by managing agents. The reasons for the omission are fully stated in the report of the Committee. The other alterations are of minor importance. Some improvements in drafting have been introduced, notably in clause 83 (b) and clause 91 (a) which has been further sub-divided and re-arranged. Three members of the committee were opposed to the omission of clause 83 (c) and have stated their reasons in a minority report. There will of course be full opportunity for discussion by the Council of the various amendments which have been made in the Bill when the report stage of the Bill is taken."

Sir Harcourt Butler presented the Select Committee's report on the Copyright Bill, and asked the Council to consider the Bill.

A drafting amendment to sub-clause 1, clause 4, of the Bill, moved by the Law Member was accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Barua, speaking on the subject, was asked by the president to confine himself to the amendment.

At this stage Rai Sita Nath Roy moved three amendments to which Sir Harcourt replied pointing out that the Council had no power to accept the amendments.

Rai Sita Nath withdrew his first amendment and the second was negatived. His third amendment was also similarly negatived.

Sir Harcourt Butler moved that the Bill be passed which motion was put to the vote and carried.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Decentralisation Bill.

A discussion followed on Rai Sita Nath Roy's amendments which were opposed in turn by Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir William Meyer and Mr. Enthoven.

The amendments were all lost and Sir Reginald Craddock, in moving that the Bill be passed, said that the Decentralisation Commission recommended that their recommendations should be effected by a Bill to delegate powers. A Delegation Bill was prepared, but objection was taken on the ground that the Local Governments would be given power to legislate by notification and it was withdrawn. He further stated that if Rai Sita Nath had attended the meetings of the Select Committee he would have no cause for apprehension. Sir Reginald doubted the wisdom of permitting absentee members of the Select Committee to move amendments.

Sir Reginald in concluding, said that it was a substantial advance and he referred to the bill as the first step and foreshadowed that the next step would be for the Provincial Governments to undertake similar legislation for decentralisation in provinces.

The Bill was then passed.

On the motion of Sir William Meyer the Negotiable Instruments Bill was passed.

INQUIRY INTO JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

The Hon. Mr. Rayaningar then moved the following resolutions:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a joint commission of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate the whole subject of jail administration and to suggest improvements in the light of the experiences of the West."

In doing so he referred to Sir Harold Stuart's speech in the Madras Council and took a restrospect of the prison legislation of 1894, which he said marked an advance upon previous legislations. He recalled Mr. Churchill's prison reforms and detailed the novel experiments that were being carried out in New York. The unaided efforts of the jail authorities, however, earnest and thoughtful, must be found wanting for a thorough investigation of the possibilities of progress. These authorities might successfully deal with the arrangements inside the jail, but modern criminology had a broader outlook on crime and preventive measures. A jail superintendent be he ever so eminent and devoted to his work, would be assuming functions which did not legitimately belong to his office if he meant to advise the Government about the sociological problems connected with prison administration or the judicial duties of magistrates in passing sentence or of the police in respect of surveillance after release, and yet these were some of the questions which demanded consideration before any real progress was made.

HOME SECRETARY'S SYMPATHY.

The Hon. Mr. Wheeler speaking on the resolution, said that with reference to the American system which the hon. member had praised there was strong authority to view the system with caution. The history of the jail administration according to Mr. Wheeler, showed that the hon. mover was only suggesting the policy which the Government had been pursuing. The first notable date in this connection was 1888, when Sir Charles Metcalfe, at the instance of Lord Macaulay, appointed a committee for this purpose. Naturally that committee dealt with the first principles as it had to lay the foundatoin and was not in the position in which we are to-day. It made broad proposals tending to improve jail discipline and generally make the place less pleasant for the convict. In 1864 another body was appointed by Lord Lawrence. This body dealt with many more details of the jail administration than the first committee. In 1877 a third inquiry was instituted. This came five years after the International Prison Conference of 1872, held in England which had emphasised the new idea of making the jail a reformative place and dealt with the question of child convicts. In 1888-89 Sir Ropper Lethbridge drew the attention of the Government to the subject. The Committee which was then appointed, successfully dealt with the organisation of a proper jail service and insisted on a uniformity of system of punishment and discipline in all prisons. The Prisons Act of 1894 was the first main attempt to deal with the matter by legislation. This was the last systematic enquiry, although it resulted in the organisation of a better jail service, in reducing jail mortality—a matter in which India will not compare unfavourable with most countries—in systematising jail punishments or regulation of jail labour; but when the Committee went beyond the purely administrative aspects of the subject and attempted a classification of the jail population and of jail labour it did not achieve great success.

PERIODICAL ENQUIRIES USEFUL.

It made very pessimistic remarks about the reformative aspects of the jail administration; but it must be remembered that there were fundamental differences between Indian and English condition. Here the punishments were transportation and rigorous and simple imprisonment. In England there were imprisonment in local and county jails and penal servitude in convict prisons. Those acquainted with Indian conditions who had visited English prisons, observed many fundamental differences. One was the question of expense. The annual bill for the new Central Jail comes to about 20 lakhs. Then there is difference in discipline due to the fact that English warders are more efficient. Then there was the minute classification of the convicts which Major Mulvaney who had visited English prisons, described as "bewildering." The Borstal system was being tried under which convicts between the ages of 16 and 21 were placed in settlements in which prison discipline was kept in the back ground and education and drill and general reformation in the forefront. This was being tried by several Local Governments and the success of the experiment was well worth inquiring into. Other experiments such as reformation of criminal tribes and prisoners aid societies were being made. The jail service was a progressive service and periodical inquiries were useful. The five yearly international conferences in Europe had given a great impetus to the reform of jail administration in Europe.

MR. BANERJEA'S JAIL EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea who followed Mr. Wheeler, eulogised the latter's speech and regarded it as an eloquent plea for a further enquiry. He thought there ought to be an enquiry to overhaul the whole system. Mr. Banerjea recalled his own jail experience and dwelt upon the different dietry arrangements and criticised the administration of the Penal Settlements in the Bay of Bengal and deplored non-official supervision. He also referred to the treatment of political prisoners and pointed out that there was one case of suicide and another case of insanity. Mr. Banerjea deplored that the Home Member had not accepted the motion. (There was laughter as the Home Member had not spoken.)

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the motion.

Mr. Achariar who had given notice of a similar resolution also warmly supported it. He after dwelling upon the defects of the jail administration called pointed attention to a startling state of things respecting the relations between male and female convicts in the Andamans, which he described in some detail. He pointed out that convict villages or settlements apart from the convict barracks were established there, that unions were permitted between the sexes, that the parties to those unions, called convict marriages, were mostly men and women who had been married people in India while they were free, that those relations were illegal and otherwise objectionable and improper, and that far from being happy they were productive of much mischief in the convict villages and even barracks. Mr. Achariar could not understand the origin and development of this extraordinary incidence of jail life, nor how such sexual relations could be conceived as part of punishment for crime or discipline for reclamation. No wonder prisoners preferred transportation to Port Blair to imprisonment in India. He called for the closing of the Islands as a penal settlement. In the alternative he called for the abolition of transportation as a punishment for women. Women convicts should be rigorously segregated in every interest of society, and he wound up his observations with the remark that these so-called convict-marriages had all the horrors of Grant Allen's startling theory without the poetry and romance of it.

Mr. Banerjea rose to a point of order and regretted that he had said that the Home Member was unable to accept the resolution. He was grateful to note that the Home Secretary was sympathetic.

PENAL SYSTEM STILL TOO RIGID.

Sir Reginald Craddock, while accepting the motion, pointed out great difficulties which beset the way. He reviewed what had been done for an improvement in the jail administration and paid a warm tribute to the jail superintendents. He claimed that the reforms already introduced, had done much and having done so far they were going to stand still. He specially alluded to the efforts made by the Governments of Madras and Bombay and said that the one had started religious instruction, while the other the Borstal system. He welcomed the efforts of self-sacrificing men from all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians. He referred to his recent visit to the Andamans and said: "It has been my lot to inspect many jails from time to time, and I have recently returned from a visit of inspection of the Andamans, where I have studied closely, as time would permit, the system in force in the penal settlement at Port Blair, and nothing has struck me so forcibly as the fact that our penal system is still far too rigid and makes no sufficient attempts to differentiate between crimes committed in the heat of passion and cold calculating crimes implying a vicious and degenerate nature. The compartments into which criminals are divided, is still far too few. The diagnosis is too rough and ready and the treatment too uniform. We have to devise separate treatment for the confirmed criminal and the hardened miscreant and the seemingly hopeless degenerate and separate treatment for a criminal who though he offended against the law in a moment of passion or sudden temptation, is still left with self-respect which may deter him from sinning again. We have to aim at providing a probation during which a man who appears desirous of reform, may have the chance of proving his sincerity under conditions which will remove him from further contamination or tempt him to lapses. We have to try and remove as far as possible those causes which tend to make him immoral and corrupt, and we have to try to awaken in him those incentives which make men honest and keep them so.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

"These are the considerations present in the mind of the Government, and it is on those considerations that the Government accept the resolution. They consider that the time is ripe for a further review of the penal system and for one more examination into the methods which promise most success, and they think this probably can be best done by a commission on which amongst others Indian non-official opinion should find place."

He foreshadowed that the Government would correspond with the Local Governments and place their proposals before the Secretary of State. He also announced that the Hon. Mr. Achariar's criticism of marriages in the Andamans will also be included in the scope of the enquiry. He hoped that the Council would be gratified with the reception given to the resolution which was a real step forward in applying to Indian conditions the most recent lessons of prison administration.

Mr. Ramaningar then thanked the Government for accepting the resolution which was put and carried.

The Council rose for lunch.

PLEA FOR NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

MR. ACHARIAR'S INDICTMENT AGAINST COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

The Council reassembled after luncheon when Sir Harcourt Butler presided. The Hon. Mr. Achariar moved the following resolution regarding railway administration:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the appointment of a representative commission for the purpose of investigating the causes and attending circumstances of the late strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and other strikes or threatened strikes about the same time, whether in sympathy with it or due to other causes, and generally for the purpose of inquiring into the system of railway management in India and for making a report thereon with power and instructions to include in their report their views and recommendations as to the advantages and disadvantages in public interest of Government management of Indian State Railways and of the developmnt of future railways by Government itself."

The Hon. Mr. Achariar said the the question was of vital national importance to India and it, everywhere, occupied a foremost place. The countries where company construction and company management were still predominant were dwindling in numbers. Japan, the latest member of the family of the great nations of the world, had taken immediately after the late war to nationalizing her railways, even her tramways, which were to towns what railways were to the country, were being municipalized. Recent events did call for an immediate investigation of the great problem. The strike of the S. M. Railway last year and other threatened strikes elsewhere had caused a general uneasy feeling regarding the efficiency of company management in this country. Information as to the causes, development and final subsidence was needlessly meagre and tended to mystify the public and was a fruitful source of their guesses. This disquieting feature in the history of company management had been greatly increased by the riots in the railway works at Madras of a very extraordinary nature. Whatever be the truth the fact remained that the upper and lower staff fought with each other and the former shot the latter. Whether the killing of the poor wretches was murder or not, the belief was growing that there was something rotten in the Denmark of company management, but his prayer for a commission with a view to nationalization rested on a wider and deeper basis than the bungling of company management as revealed by those strikes and numerous riots which had by themselves strengthened the conviction that such things would be impossible in a State management and in a State department of the Government of India. Taking the subject of nationalization by itself and apart from those events, the speaker expressed his personal inability to do justice to so great and complex a subject and craved the indulgence of the Council to the necessary imperfections in his treatment of it.

STATE MANAGEMENT BEST.

Continuing, Mr. Achariar said that for the purposes of his statement, he would roughly divide the railway policy into main heads: (1) Private ownership and absolute self-government as in America; (2) private ownership and limited autonomy as in England; (3) State ownership and State management as in Prussia and Belgium, and (4) State ownership—actual and potential—and mixed management as in India.

He argued that state ownership and complete State management was the best and having regard to the special circumstances of India economically and politically, the only one that was most conducive to the advancement of public interests. He then traced the origin of company ownership and management in India from what was known as the mad time of the forties in the railway history of England and argued that it was a mere accident in India, while very natural in England, where people high and low did not at first take kindly to railways from ignorance of their possibilities as the greatest instrument of modern civilization and from fear that railway enterprise spelt ruin to the several existing callings and trades. When the system was first introduced in the time of Lord Hardings, State ownership optional and eventual and State control were the predominant features side by side with the guarantee of interest. He next argued that company administration in India, if tested by the nature past, present and potential, would furnish conclusive grounds for its supercession by State administration and development. Its administration was never up to date in comparison with the most advanced countries. The employees were growing more and more discontented. The fares and rates were comparatively absolutely heavy. Regarding the cost of construction and the expense of the working alone, they were excessive when compared with those of America and England as shewn by the Special Commissioner Mr. Thomas Robertson. But he omitted to take into consideration another important factor, namely, the purchasing power of money in those three countries, and to the average annual income of the Indian when compared with those of the advanced countries, the fares and rates would be shown to be abnormally high.

TREATMENT OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Continuing, he said, that the third class passengers who formed the backbone of the railway were subjected to scandalous discomfort and danger. All the rules and regulations were often disregarded in the matter of overcrowding. The absence of a railway clearing house in India was a serious drawback. When the Government of India proposed the establishment of one, the companies resisted and had the best of it with the Secretary of State. Enormous saving in labour, time and cost could be saved by the establishment of one. This circumstances alone was sufficient to warrant the gradual exclusive State management, which would do a way with the necessity for such a system. He laid considerable stress on the great benefits that would accrue to the country when this magnificent instrument of civilization began to be handled and used exclusively by the Government of India with an eye solely to public welfare and not, as now, solely to dividends, a great portion of which went away from the government of the country. Exclusive State management would give more and more employment to the people of this country of all races or colour. For many a long year to come the educated and semi-educated would be largely absorbed in this new service of Government to the lasting benefit of all.

Mr. Achariar then dwelt upon the evils of company management from London and concluded by saying that the future of the Indian railway policy was State management and State development plus District Board railways of local interest, supplemented by such small feeder lines as the Swadeshi enterprise might be able to accomplish. He quoted the authority and a most competent authority of Sir Francis Spring, the author of the District Board Railway Cess, to the effect that the District Board light railways had a great future in India and remarked that while sharing his view, they must be unwilling to betrust the construction and management to private companies. A most superficial enquiry he said in conclusion, would establish this fact and feeling.

The Maharaja of Cossim Bazar supported the resolution.

Mr. Abbott supported the first part of the resolution which he said, if accepted, would help to bring on a better understanding between the employer and the employee. He regretted that he could not support the second part of the resolution and added that the splendid management of the G. I. P. Railway would relieve any fears which might be entertained, as were anticipated by the mover.

SIR T. R. WYNNE'S OPPOSITION.

Sir T. R. Wynne opposed the motion and after dwelling at length on the causes of the strike said: "I now have to deal with what imagine to be in the Hon. member's mind, namely, the idea that an enquiry would enable a scheme to be propounded, which would prevent strikes in the future. While interference by Government in the relationship between employers and employees, whether by direct action or by means of a commission appointed by Government, may sometimes be necessary, it must be remembered that it must always be a very serious matter, which is bound to have far reaching effects and I would point out that the Railway Commission on railways now sitting in England is expressly precluded from considering in any way the relations of railway employees with their employers. As illustrating this point. I would refer to the recent events in England. Some two years ago, there was a threat of a general railway strike. Government intervened; wages were increased, but the price paid was that Government had to undertake to bring in a Bill in Parliament authorising railways to raise their rates to cover the extra expenditure railways had to meet in paying higher wages. Though the strike was shoved off for a time, the railway situation in England is still, at the present time, anything but satisfactory; but trade had paid a considerable price for Government interference in the higher railway rates which are now being levied. Besides this risk, Indian trade would have to face other difficulties if this commission was appointed. I am of opinion that instead of preventing strikes in the future, such commissions would tend rather to encourage their repetition. Every class of employment always has grievances. No commission of enquiry could make recommendations for abetting grievances, some of which for financial and commercial reasons could never be removed. but a commission, such as proposed, which is very liable to act on the principle of compromise, would in all probability recommend that certain concessions should be given. What would then happen?

SOUTH AFRICAN METHODS.

If a commission was appointed to inquire into one strike, it would have to be appointed to enquire into every strike. The employees of other railways would at once realise that a new way of dealing with strikes had been introduced which was very much to their advantage. They would see that they ran very little risk in striking, as they would at once be offered a commission of enquiry as a bribe to resume work out of which they would be sure to get something. In other words to agree to Mr. Achariar's proposal would tend to weaken dangerously the control of railway employees by their own administrations and to enter it in a commission, which would determine all the conditions of employment and pay, and which would be demanded on a threat of strike or by actually striking, whenever the men thought that they would like to see if they could get better terms. This would be a most serious state of affairs and matters could never be allowed to drift into such a position. There is certainly no need to run this risk in India, without absolute certainty that they would be compensated for by other much greater advantages, none of which can I see. India, in the present time, is a country in which strikes are very few and far between and I see no reason to anticipate any change if railway administrations are not interfered with unduly. In the matter of preventing strikes, the world has so far not discovered any method of preventing strikes. Conciliation boards were introduced some seven years ago in England, but the railway employees have now given notice to terminate the agreement. Legislation has been tried in several countries but this has not prevented strikes occuring. The latest method employed in South Africa based on first principles has certainly rapidly stopped a strike, but it is doubtful if it is applicable to other countries. Employers and employees will always have different views about pay and conditions of work and the advice given by His Excellency the Viceroy when replying recently to an address in Madras seems to me to indicate the line of action which is most promising of good results."

RESOLUTION OPPOSED BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Clark, in the course of a long reply, said: What strikes one primarily about the resolution is a certain disproportion between the two subjects, which the Hon. member wishes to see entrusted to this commission and though he has argued his case with his customary eloquence and ability, he has not, I think, succeeded in removing the impression that these two questions are scarcely such as could suitably be submitted to one and the same commission of inquiry. The first, the enquiry into the causes and circumstances of the railway strike of last year, would presumably be in the main a quasi-judicial investigation into matters of fact; the second opens up a very large and controversial subject, which has been debated over since railways came into being, which is still the subject of argument in many parts of the world and on which diametrically opposite opinions are held by acknowledged experts in railway management. The most obvious criticism, therefore, of the Hon. member's proposal is that apart from any other objections which there may be, to the enquiries which he wishes Government to undertake, there would be considerable practical objections to combining them and entrusting them to one and the same commission.

IMPORTANT FACTOR OVERLOOKED.

The proposal also overlooks one very important factor. The investigation in regard to railway strikes in India is a matter in which if the Government of India thought it expedient, they would have full power to appoint a commission. The investigation in any form of Company versus State management of railways is a matter in which the Government of India is subordinate to the Secretary of State, and in regard to which we could not appoint a commission of our own authority, which is, what the member asks us to do. Though we could if we thought it de[illegible]

[illegible] mend the appointment of such a commission to the Secretary of State, I think it will be convenient therefore, to treat the Hon. member's two recommendations as distinct proposals and examine them separately. My Hon. friend, the President of the Railway Board, has already explained to the Council how very little justification exists for appointing a commission of enquiry to investigate the strikes of last May and June, and I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by going over the same ground.

"NOT A DAY TOO SOON."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought the resolution ought to have been divided into two parts. He would confine his remarks to the last part. He thought it was regrettable that in all economic and other important questions they were often told that these matters were for the Secretary of State to decide. He referred to the notice of the resolution he had given urging that some of these powers should be given up by the Secretary of State.

The Vice-President called him to order and asked him to confine himself to the resolution under discussion.

Sir Ibrahim continuing, analysed the various systems and asked that a commission should be appointed to report upon the matter so that action could be taken before 1919 when the first contract would be one for termination. He thought the resolution was not a day too soon.

After Mr. Achariar had replied to the criticisms, the resolution was at the instance of Mr. Achariar, divided into two parts. The first portion regarding strikes was put to the vote and lost, and the second part relating to State versus Company management was put to the vote and lost by 19 voting for and 34 voting against.

REVISION OF PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

MR. BANERJEA'S MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Banerjea next moved the resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of revising the system of Provincial settlements now in vogue.

He said the system of provincial finance had been the theme of endless discussion not only in the public press but between Provincial and Imperial Governments and language had been used by custodians of provincial fiance which seemed to contravene the canons of official reserve and even decorum. The last settlements were made in 1911-12 and since then experience had been gathered and sufficient volume of opinion had been formed to justify the consideration of a question as to whether the present settlements should or should not be revised. The rapid succession with which the settlements had been revised pointed to the conclusion that they were still in a formative stage. The quinquennial settlements were always a subject of controversy fiction and even waste. Sir Edward Law sought to invest them with a permanent character. His success was partial for before long the settlements in Burma, in Madras and in the United Provinces had to be revised. Sir Edward Law's system was fraught with consequences of far-reaching moment, and one outstanding lesson which it taught was, according to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, that the Government could not stand still. Indeed Sir Edward Law himself regarded his system as only an instalment of reform and he felt that further changes were inevitable. The prophecy had come true, said Sir Guy, and in seven years time, and a fresh settlement was made with eight of the major provinces but though a notable advance was made still the system had not given satisfaction, nor would it, till changes of a radical character had been made.

AN UNIVERSAL COMPLAINT.

Complaints had been repeatedly made that provincial resources were not sufficient for provincial purposes and the complaint was universal. The provinces, Mr. Bannerjea said, who were waking up to a sense of their needs and also of their rights were every day more and more impatient in their demand for more money for provincial purposes. The system of doles was felt to be demoralising and even wasteful. This view was supported by no less a person than Sir William Duke, who admitted this in his Budget speech last year. The Provincial Governments were undoubtedly grateful to the Government of India for the grants, but as Sir William Duke pointed out, they led to waste and being uncertain and varying in their character, they prevented the Provincial Governments from formulating regular schemes of improvements and developing progressive policy of provincial finance. They had in them though in a much less aggravated from some of the elements which contributed to the failure and unpopularity of quinquennial settlements. What therefore was needed was that instead of doles there should be more shares of growing revenue allotted to provinces until a state of things came into existence in which provincial resources would belong to provinces and Imperial resources to the Government of India there being no divided shares. Mr. Bannerjea next referred to the opinion of the Decentralisation commission which held, that the grant of material control to local Legislative Councils might make it necessary to do away with divided shares and place some heads of revenue under the purview of Imperial and others under that of Provincial Government. Referring to the question of provincial autonomy Mr. Bannerjea quoted the Government of India Despatch of 25th August 1911, and said if there was to be autonomy in provincial affairs as promised in the Despatch the fiscal independence of the provinces was the first condition. Without raising legal issues Mr. Bannerjea thought that revenues of India belonged to the people of India held in trust by Government for the sole benefit of the people. The trustees had discovered that best way of fulfilling their high trust was by delegating their power t Local Governments and to spend revenues for the benefit of the people in consltation with the people.

After the Maharajah of Cossimbazar had supported the resolution, the Council adjourned till eleven to-morrow morning, when further discussion on Mr. Banerjea's resolution will be resumed.

PORT DEFENCE MANOEUVRES.

INTERESTING OPERATIONS.

WAR AGAINST "WHITELAND."

With a view to testing the efficiency of the Port Defence arrangements, interesting operations have taken place during the last three days in and around Bombay. The general idea upon which they were based was that Great Britian was at war with Whiteland, a maritime power with Asiatic possessions in China and Arabia. The British authorities decided to collect shipping at Bombay with a view to sending an expeditionary force against Whiteland's settlements in Arabia. Meanwhile the British East India Squadron sails eastward to engage the Whiteland eastern fleet which is reported to be cruizing near Singapore. Having been informed of this through their intelligence agents, the Whiteland authorities in Arabia decide to send a few cruisers to make a raid upon British shipping in Bombay to damage dock gates, wireless installations, etc. To assist in this enterprise a detachment of Whiteland troops consisting of one Battalion (127th Baluch L. I.) and one Company, of Engineers (No. 19 Coy, Sappers and Miners is embarked on the ships, the idea being that they should be landed near Bombay under cover of a Naval attack on the Port Defences for the purpose of damaging the railways and the mains and reservoirs of the Bombay Water Supply.

THE WAR BEGINS.

Relations between Great Britain and Whiteland became strained on the 16th February, and at 3 p.m., on that day the G. O. C. Bombay, under instructions from Army Headquarters, took precautions to secure the port and the defences from surprise. On the 17th February as an additional precaution orders were issued for the examination of all vessels entering the port. At 8 a.m. on the 18th February information was received that war had been declared and that Whiteland cruisers had been observed coaling at Muskat during the whole of the 15th. On this the troops were moved off to the war stations allotted to them, the Moveable Column being concentrated ready to operate along the Salsette coast in the event of the enemy effecting a landing.

"WHITELAND" ACTIVITY.

An attempt was made by the Whiteland cruiser Odin to run past the harbour forts during the night of the 18-19th February, but this was frustrated by the forts which opened fire on her and sunk her. Meanwhile a small party of Whitelanders had been landed and made their way in disguise to Sewri from whence they proceeded to Butcher Island in a native boat with the object of landing there and damaging the wireless station. This attempt, however, proved a failure as the garrison opened a brisk fire which necessitated the hasty abandonment of the enterprise. While these events were in progress in the harbour, the Whiteland cruiser Hardinge sailed North and when about 9 miles out at sea arranged to transfer the 127th Baluchis and the 19th Coy. Sappers and Miners to dhows, the intention being that one party under Colonel Tanner should land near Bhaynda while another under Captain Merriman should land at Vessava.

ENEMY'S PLANS FRUSTRATED.

Owing to the forethought of the G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, the original plans of the attackers were frustrated, and it therefore became necessary to give up the idea of landing a force that night. Captain Merriman's detachment of about 60 men embarked at 6-30 p.m., on the 18th, but was only able to land one officer and 3 sappers, to whom a special mission had been assigned. The rest remained in their dhows until 5 p.m., on the 19th when they got ashore near Vessava. After capturing the picket patrol there they moved after dark to Andheri where they arrived about 9-30 p.m. Having damaged the railway and telegraph office they rowed off eastward about 11 p.m., in the direction of the water main which they damaged in two places. They then moved North hoping to meet Colonel Tanner's detachment, but not being able to find the latter, and being unable to requisition any food they were obliged to surrender to the column at Santa Cruz having been under arms first at sea in open dhows and then marching across country for about 86 hours.

DELAY IN LANDING.

The landing of Colonel Tanner's detachment was greatly delayed by the difficulties in securing dhows and by rough weather, but by 12 noon on the 19th February when off Utan, the Hardinge managed to secure four fishing boats to which the troops were transferred. Unable to land at Utan owing to a rough sea and rocks, the boats were compelled to head for the Bassein Creek, the intention being to land south-west of its mouth. This movement was detected by the Brackenbury, the British Guardship in the creek, which opened fire on the boat and sank three out of the four. Greatly reduced in numbers, the whole detachment then advanced towards Bhayndar about 4-45 p.m. and near that village it divided one party under Colonel Tanner moving eastwards across country in the direction of the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes while the remainder under Captain Harvey Kelly attacked the Bridge. This attack was repulsed by the bridge guard, the attacking party being compelled to retire to their boats.

A TRAIN SEIZED.

Meanwhile Colonel Tanner decided that it would not be possible to reach the lakes and return to the boat before morning, so after a long night march much of which was across difficult country the detachment reached Borivli Station where a train was seized, by which the party was moved back to Bhayandar. There junction was effected with Captain Harvey Kelly's party, and the whole then returned to the landing point at Dongri which was reached at 4 a.m. the retreat being unmolested. On arriving at the landing place it was found that the fishing boats which had conveyed the party had escaped and so time was lost in securing others. A start was made for the Hardinge, which was then about 5 miles to the West of Vessava, about 8-45 a.m. on the 20th, but the signals made to attract her attention were observed by the Brackenbury which came out of Bassein Creek and opened fire on the boats, inflicting heavy losses. The Hardinge was reached at 12 noon and it was reported that an attempt to torpedo her had been made by the Brackenbury's boat during the night but that it had failed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COLUMN.

With the exception of the encounter between Captain Harvey Kelly's party and the Bhayandar Bridge guard no fighting took place ashore. The Moveable Column was moved northwards during the night of the 19th-20th, but Colonel Tanner's detachment eluded this movement and the column having failed to discover the enemy returned to its headquarters. An attempt was made to land a naval party from a Whiteland transport came under the fire of Mahaluxmi Fort by which she was sunk. Later on, the same night another Whiteland vessel entered the harbour without being observed and had effected some damage to shipping before she was discovered and fired on by the forts. While this was in progress, she sent in an armed launch to make an attempt on the dock gates. When about a hundred yards from the latter, she was seen by a patrol boat and moved away. She returned, however, about an hour later and discharged a torpedo at the gates of Victoria Dock which was ineffective. Nothing happened on the 21st February, except a small riot in the city which necessited a call for military assistance which was promptly rendered. The examination service was enforced on all shipping entering and leaving the harbour both by day and night, and several ships were fired on by the examination battery for neglecting to obey orders or signals. At 10 p.m. intimation was received that a temporary cessation of hostilities had been arranged and operations accordingly ceased.

ASSISTANCE FROM CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The fortress commander received great assistance throughout the operations from the R. I. M. the police, the railways, the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the Customs. Salt and Telegraph and other civil departments. The volunteers turned out in good strength and carried out the various duties assigned to them with zeal and promptitude.

The G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway, Volunteers effectually guarded important bridges and in one case, although the bridge was not attacked, the presence of a volunteer guard deterred a party of the enemy from causing very serious damage. The Bombay Light Horse patrolled and watched the probable landing places between Bandra and Vesava. They sent in very valuable information and were of great assistance in following up the raiding party of the enemy which attacked the water mains East Andheri. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Bombay Volunteer Artillery were employed in Back Bay and Colaba where they remained in readine s to deal with any landings at those places. The Maxim gun detachments of the B. V. R. proved themselves to be of great use and the defence is much indebted to the good work of the Electric Light Company, of the B. V. A. in manning the searchlights.

LESSONS OF THE MANŒUVRES.

The operations proved highly instructive and interesting and shewed how weather, tides a rocky foreshore and difficulties in collecting boats etc, make landings on a hostile coast a difficult and dangerous operation. They also shewed how difficult it is to carry out the re-embarkation of the troops on the termination of a raid of this kind. In such circumstances it is difficult enough for an invader to get ashore but it is still more difficult for him to get back to his ships for the latter may, as in the present instance, have been sunk or put out of action. The casualty returns of the Whiteland force would doubtless prove interesting reading, but owing to its practical annihilation no one remains to tell the tale.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS' CLAIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Justice Young, to-day passed judgment in the matter of the Official liquidators of the Bank of Burma, vs. A. Mower, G. S. Clifford directors, R. F. Strachan manager and Stuart Smith and Allan auditors for the payment of Rs. 61,687, on the ground that the said dividend was out of the capital and not out of the profits.

The respondents Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, had taken preliminary objection to the prosecution, and had stated that the proper course for the liquidators to follow is, to file a suit, and that the section and procedure authorised is not applicable to them, which, with the application for particulars, form the sole question for determination at present before the Court.

His Honor in the course of a long order held, that Stuart Smith and Allan, were not servants of the directors, but auditors of the Bank, and performed duties appertaining to that office and were therefore *de facto* officers of the Bank.

With regard to the other branch of the application, the liquidaor in addition to withdrawing all charges of actual fraud, undertook to supply the auditors with a list of the debts of the Bank on which he bases his statement that the profits of the Bank for the half-year ending June 30th 1911, were [illegible] and this should have been known by the auditors if they had exercised ordinary skill and diligence. Instead they certified profits to be Rs. 162 227.

His Lordship therefore declined to stay the proceedings under the section, as against the auditors to relegate the liquidator to the suit against them, and decided to dismiss the preliminary objection with three costs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

(From our Lady Correspondent.)

The Ball on Monday night was not a whit behind its predecessors in the air of *bon camaraderie* pervading it and the way in which Their Excellencies joined in the amusement with their guests. The fact of their doing so is not the least factor in the pleasure and amusement of these same guests, for if your hosts whole-heartedly enter into the fun which they have so lavishly provided, it at once creates a social atmosphere which we have not experienced for many long years at Government House. At first, the fact of a long part of the journey being made at a foot's pace and no appearance of a crush at the entrance, led one to suppose that there were fewer guests than usual, but that this was not so, was easily seen when the fun was in full swing and the dancing rooms and verandahs full. The innovation of entering the grounds by the lower private road is much pleasanter, and apparently also lends itself to a better arrangement of parking the carriages, for no one seemed to have to wait more than just the few minutes necessary for the fetching of it from somewhere quite near. Also the slight screening off of the "landing stage" gave an air of its being much more of a private function; and the use of the great staircase, almost entirely, made it appear more stately; the arrangement of the furniture in the big verandahs is so pleasantly "homey" too.

One innovation which caused a bit of a sensation was the absence of programmes. A little bird whispered that this was done, so that every one should have a chance of a dance, instead of whole programmes being made up for the season, and so any newcomer outside this particular little circle some times being left danceless. The idea was capital and showed the kindly spirit which dictated it, but, may one say, that it might have been explained to the guests that Their Excellencies' wish was, that there should be no engaging ahead, even for the evening, but that as each dance was announced any man seeing a lady acquaintance sitting disengaged should ask her for that dance only. As it was, folk tried to write on their cuffs, on pieces of paper or keep a complicated tally in their heads, with the result, that there was the most hopeless "mix up," as might be expected when no one knew what the next dance was to be. Their Excellencies constantly joined in the dancing and danced a "two-step" together.

After the opening procession Lady Willingdon opened the ball by waltzing with the Admiral and soon every one was taking the floor, indeed, every one seemed to be happy and animated whether dancing or not. Lady Willingdon wore a brocade gown of a soft shade of lemon yellow cut in the inimitable way in which all her gowns show a master hand. It was made with a panel back extending into a short narrow train with a slight looping at one side. The front opened over a lacey underskirt and the broche seemingly buttoned to it with large pearl and crystal button ornaments. The bodice made in the draped fichu style of glittering white fabric edged with chrystal over the pale yellow. It was a lovely gown, taking the long lines Her Excellency loves and which suit her slender figure so well. Lady Mabelle Egerton's usual soft black was lightened by part of the bodice and some of the trimming of the skirt being of soft steel or silver on black, and was beautifully cut also. Just before supper they had the State Lancers which every one lined up to watch. The ladies taking part in it were Lady Willingdon, Lady Mabelle Egerton, Lady Murray, Lady Armstrong, Mrs. Peirse, and Mesdames Claud Hill, Curtis and McBain. Lady Murray's gown was of a rich yellow with the fichu bodice so much *en evidence* extended into a tunic in front and a flat wide short sash end at the back, the intervening space being made up of finely, all-over jetted net, forming two large side panels which met near the end of the narrow train and looked not unlike a mermaid's tail. Lady Armstrong's dress was black and white, the fichu bodice of white a guipure-like pattern on a black cut foundation forming a tunic longer at one side than the other; below that an under tunic of filmy black lace over the trained white satin skirt; touches of black velvet completing a handsome costume. Mrs. Peirse was in pink satin, Mrs. Claud Hill in a high-waisted short frock of blue, gauzy fabric over white, and Mrs. McBain wore the pretty, rich, old-rose pink, she wore at the State Ball. Some of the frocks were really very beautiful and so many of them suggested the Harem with swathings round the waist, the tunics, and the skirts draped and slit almost like Turkish trousers. One lady with masses of fair hair swathed, turban fashion, round her head wore a yellow satin skirt slit up in two places and edged with dark fur the long tunic of a lovely blurred broche gauzy fabric made with the fichu effect and swathing round the waist. Mrs. Needham wore a graceful, trained costume of grey chiffon velvet with a delicious touch of vivid orange in the front of the bodice, given by a cluster of tiny oranges fashioned in velvet. Mrs. Hogg wore a soft powder blue trained costume; the long overdress gracefully arranged higher at one side than the other, was of a richly embroidered net in shades of blue, dull red and pink with glints of gold. It fitted closely to her tall, slender figure and was worn with a swathing of the same colour in her fair hair and an upstanding black aigrette. The lady who used to be Miss Aureole Gray had a dress of white with a draped tunic of a rich rose red and a swathing of a vivid and darker shade of the same in chiffon velvet, coming high up at the back. The dress showed off her figure to advantage and she herself has withstood the march of time wonderfully and looks little altered in the years which have elapsed since she and her handsome mother used to be seen on the Yacht Club lawn; Mrs. Kent was in vivid green with a net top to the fichu bodice edged with glittering chrystal; Mrs. Raikes had a lovely gown of some wonderful broche looking material in soft shades of pink on a cream ground, but distance prevented more than a birds' eye, view which was most attractive. Several dresses were most cleverly and effectively draped with old lace, without having to cut it; one lady wore a handsome gown of thick white silk with gold and silk passementerie on the bodice, the long tunic edged with a rich thick fringe and the back draped with gold gauze from the shoulders to the edge of the trains. The dresses made a fine show, and as there were not so many uniforms as usual, they had it more their own way.

Supper was served at midnight in three relays, despite having the large Dining Hall packed, which showed conclusively how many of the King-Emperor's loyal subjects had hied them, with a light heart, to accept the hospitality of His Majesty's popular representative.

LAWLESSNESS IN FRONTIER.

SECRET OF BRITISH PUNITIVE RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The secret of the British punitive raid into the tribal territory from which the force is now returning, seems to have been well kept. So late as yesterday, correspondents on the Frontier were still discussing as to when the movement would take place. The usual excitement accompanied the concentration of troops and the completion of a whole brigade at Hoti Mardan and the warning of other units at Peshawar raised a number of rumours, but the fact that a large contingent of the moveable column including the Guides were already over the Border had not got out even in Nowshera yesterday. There were no casualties in the advance but it seems hardly to be expected that the force will get back without the usual rear-guard fighting that is so often the occasion of loss.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

EXTENSION AND CONVERSION TO BROAD GAUGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneer" says that the recent statement to the effect that the railway authorities intend to change the 2 feet 6 inch line from Nowshera to Dargai, to broad gauge is somewhat premature and no decision as to its conversion has yet been reached. After the Lower Swat canal, has had its due effect in increasing the agricultural outturn, a system of 2 feet 6 inch lines radiating from Mardan will probably have to be built to serve the irrigated tracts. Then the Nowshera Mardan section of the existing railway would have to be converted to a broad gauge to cope with the traffic. The question of conversion of the whole line to Dargai at the foot of Malakand might possibly arise later.

TERMS OF CHINESE LOAN.

DEMAND OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AND GABELLE REGULATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" Peking correspondent says:—The Gabelle regulations have just been promulgated after a deputation of Foreign Ministers had demanded an audience with the President in order to insist that the terms of the loan must be carried out. The foreign representatives are now ensured of the opportunity to effect the reforms. Previously Sir R. Dane was contemplating resignation which would have been a serious blow to the Chinese credit.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

TO OPEN NEW BOMBAY DOCKS ON MARCH 21.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Viceroy, after opening the New Docks at Bombay on 21st March, and seeing Lady Hardinge sail for England, will return to Delhi and preside at the Budget debate in the Legislative Council on the 24th March. A few days later, His Excellency will leave for Gwalior and Rewah, proceeding afterwards to Dehra Dun and reaching Simla early in May.

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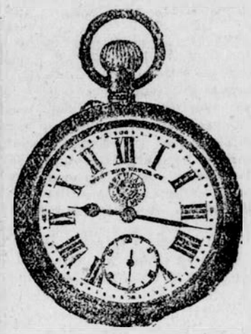

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BOMBAY POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to make a few observations on the evidence before the Public Services Commission.

It is a matter of extreme regret to see that the grievances of the lower subordinate establishment were not dealt with at all. The clerks ranging from Rs. 30, to Rs. 100, about 800 in number, are left in the dark as to how this class of public servants will profit by the Commission. They are labouring under many disadvantages, the chief of them being inadequate pay, irregular time, want of holidays and Sundays and vast responsibility. They are to work at irregular hours without having sufficient time to snatch a hasty meal and incessantly too for the minimum period of eight hours. The pay they get is too inadequate to keep body and soul together. The housing problem is becoming a riddle day by day, and sanitation is out of the question and the result is that no less than 30 deaths have occurred in the families of the postal clerks in the preceding month.

It is suggested that Postmasterships should be thrown open to educated outsiders who should start on a salary of Rs. 100. There are many graduates and undergraduates in the Department drawing less than Rs. 100, and it would be gross injustice if their claims, both as regards education and practical experience, are overlooked. The mere attainment of a University degree without previous insight into the practical working of the Department will not enable one to discharge his responsible and onerous duties easily and satisfactorily, even if two years' traming is given. Be it also remembered in this connection that nothing will go on smoothly without the hearty co-operation of the clerks, since the postal duties are of a very responsible nature and the display of honesty is an important factor.

The very low prospects in this Department account for the very small percentage of graduates, undergraduates and Matriculates. In short, ill-payment has led to inefficiency. If the initial salary is raised to Rs. 40, and garduates are made to start on Rs. 50, (in the near future and not in the next decade), the Department will be on a level with other Departments. Leave and Pension rules deserve amendment and all the bank holidays should be given to the Postal Department varying with the different Presidencies. The Provident Fund is highly unsatisfactory, as there is no contribution on the part of the Government and the interest is decidedly low. So the Government can add an equal amount as bonus and the interest may be fixed at 6 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. as at present.

The Hon. the Director-General sees no justification to improve the grades at present, but has every reason for his pay being raised to Rs. 4,000. If this state of things continues any longer, it is no wonder that the service should get more and more discontented. Shortage of funds is urged as one of the drawbacks for promotion, which is not the case, though the cost of erecting buildings (not as free quarters for the Postal staff) has almost drained the public purse.

Of course, changes are bound to occur in every sphere of life, and I think the time has at last come for the Postal Department to share the legitimate rights and privileges with the sister departments. With all that Bombay is justly proud of the Post, which is at the service of the public and facilitates communication, is allowed to remain in the same state of drudgery, simply because it enjoys the special privilege of being called "Imperial". Local allowance, bank holidays, in fact every gift that the local Government has been pleased to bestow upon public servants has been denied to them.

It is high time that some Honourable Member moved this question in the Viceregal Council, so that some definite conclusion may be arrived at before the official year begins. I think the authorities will officially enlighten the clerks as to whether there is any truth in the rumour that a scheme for revision is under consideration and will come into effect from 1st April 1914.

Yours, etc.,

POST GRADUATE.

THE DADAR LEVEL CROSSING.

AN HOUR'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps my hour's observation of things here, might at least lead you, Mr. Editor, to raise your voice on our behalf. The gates between 8 and 9 this morning remained closed as follows:—

From 8 to 8-6	6 minutes.
From 8-12 to 8-27 (2 Light Engines and one through Passenger passing).	15 minutes.
From 8-40 to 8-48	8 minutes.
Total in one hour	29 minutes.

All vehicular traffic was of course held up—in the six minutes, some 18 carts lined up—and during the 15 minutes there was a string of carts from the gates to the west-end of the Distillery—some 38 carts and a second line of six carts had lined up.

The wicket-gates are marked for use of cyclists only and pedestrians had, of course, to use the overbridge or wait.

The point is, can or cannot all this be avoided or things so managed that the delay be "unavoidable only?" My answer is that much of this inconvenience could be safely minimised by a little intelligent handling of the gates and the wickets.

The stereotyped reply to all our representations—"It is safer to use the overbridge provided for the purpose"—is of course a good specimen of *zoolum*, but is it reason? If the gates can be kept open and wickets so managed as to satisfy the public at Church Gate and other level-crossings, what have the people of Dadar done not to merit equal treatment?—Yours, etc.,

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Feb. 20.

INDIAN TITLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was highly amused to read a letter by an "Englishman" in the "Times of India with regard to his perplexity at Indian titles. As he wants to be enlightened on the matter I take the liberty of doing so.

The children of the ruling chiefs are called in India "Kunwar or Kunwarie" "Nawabzada or Nawabzadi," and "Shahzada or Shahzadi All these terms are equivalent to English prince and princess, and I do not know why anybody now if he be an "Englishman" should be perplexed if the sons and daughters of ruling chiefs call themselves what they really are. When the English language is used they cannot but be called prince or princess.

Unfortunately there are Englishmen who cannot tolerate the idea of any Indian being called in a way that would convey the least idea of superiority to that Heaven-born community the Englishmen in India. That class of people hesitate even to add the title of Esquire after the name of an Indian barrister, although they can be legally compelled to do so. I do not think any Indian can really be perplexed by the use of the title of prince and princess for the children of a ruling chief. Good manners teach them to be polite. Even small talukdars are addressed by their own people as "Rajas" (Kings), and Maharajas (Emperors), and perhaps because the Englishman in old days were not so scrupulous about those matters they allowed the Government to recognise those titles for a fairly large number of Indian people. Now of course the times have changed and I know an instance where the son of a big ruling chief—an *ally* of the British Government—was stopped from being called Shahzada, even in his own official journals.

It is rather perplexing to find Englishmen who profess to be proud of their democratism so touchy over the use of these trifles, which after all do not matter much even if they are not very correctly used. But the unchanging East changes the very nature of the natives of the West when they have to deal with it. Still more surprising is the perplexity of the "Englishman" about the title of Begum before the name of Fyzee Rahamin. Begum is not an English title and I would ask "Englishman," with due respect, to concede to us the privilege of knowing its use better than he can.

As it was my family that began first the use of the title Begum in the form objected to I am ready to elucidate any points of perplexity about it if the Englishman would only describe them definitely.

"Begum Fyzee Rahimin" is decidedly a correct description of the wife of Mr. Rahimin. The lady married to Mr. Rahimin comes of the well-known Fyzee family. The Persian would "Begum" has been used in place of "Mrs." "Madam" or "Lady." We in our family use it in the Persian style as Begum Shaikh Makbul Husein Saheb, the Begum or wife of Shaikh Makbul Husein Sahib. In old days we would have said "Ahbkhanai Shaikh Makbul Husein Sahib" i.e. the mistress of the house of Shaikh Husein Sahib. The use of "Begum" is an improvement upon "Ahlekhana."

Yours, etc.,

MUNIR HOSAIN KIDWAI,
of Gadia, Oudh, India.

55, Tavstock, square,
London, W. C. Feb. 5.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR U. P.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 23.

An important meeting of the prominent Indians engaged or interested in the trade or industry of these Provinces, was held in Cawnpore at the residence of Babu Vikermajit Singh, a Director of the Punjab National Bank, Limited, yesterday afternoon, to inaugrate an Indian Chamber of Commerce for the United Provinces. All the local firms were represented and in addition Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Fyzabad and other firms sent their representatives. A large numbzer of letters of regrets from those who were unabe to attend the meeting were read.

It was unanimously resolved to establish a United Provinces Chamber of Commerce with its head-quarters at Cawnpore. A strong provisional committee was formed to draft the rules and regulations of the Chamber and to call a general meeting for confirmation of the same.

Mr. Vikermajit was appointed Secretary of the Committee.

Sixty-five members were enrolled at the meeting and nearly a thousand rupees in donations were promised towards the initial expenditure.

MILITARY WEDDING AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 23.

A fashionable wedding was solemnised at Christ Church, Simla, this afternoon, when Captain P. H. S. Preston, Royal Garrison Artillery, was married to Miss Dorothy May Jennings.

The service was choral and was conducted by the Rev. H. Stanley Stephenson. The attendance was large and the reception was held at the Chalet. The bride and bridegroom left Simla by train for Solon where they will spend the honeymoon *en route* for England.

CHANGES AMONG ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

A number of important changes will take places among the Accountants-General this spring.

Mr. Tomkins, Accountant-General, Bengal, is taking leave. Rai Bahadur N. G. Basu, C. I. E., will officiate for him.

Mr. Newmarch, Accountant-General, Burma, has seventeen months' lyeave. Mr. Graham, I. C. S., will take his place.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the enthusiastic meeting of the members of the London Scottish in Calcutta on Monday night, it was resolved to form in London "An old Comrades Association," the members to meet at least once a year.

An invention of general utility is being placed upon the Indian market by Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta. The device in question is Anderson's patent adjustable hubs by the application of which to any axle it is claimed that all sideshake and wobble is entirely prevented.

The Viceroy is going to visit Rewa in April next. After leaving Simla in autumn His Excellency has already visited Kapurthala, Bikaner, Gwalior, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Jaipur and Jodhpur. After Rewa, a visit to Baroda may also be undertaken, says the "Tribune."

The Madras Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to increase, from 20 to 30, the number of scholarships for Brahmin widows in the Widows' Hostel attached to the Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.

A scheme has been formulated to erect a Sanatorium at Rajkot for the benefit of the consumptive patients with the united funds from the Thakore Sahib and the subjects of the Rajkot State in memory of the late Lathiwalan Raniji Saheb Shri Ramnikkunverba Sahib.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 3 "Simplex" motor rail coaches by the South Indian Railway and also to the construction of 2 broad and 2 metre gauge all steel 3rd class bogie carriages by the Eastern Bengal Railway in addition to the existing sanctioned stock.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, in a cablegram dated London, February 18th, to the resuscitated *Zamindar*, (which appeared on last Friday morning), says that an appeal signed by fifty leading Englishmen for the repeal of the Press Act in India has been issued. An Indian Press Defence League is being established to carry on continuous agitation against that Act.

It is all very well, says the "Englishman," for the young men of Bengal to vow never to accept dowries with their brides, but some have dowries thrust upon them. One good parent is advertising a dowry of Rs. 5,000 as a reward for a Mukerjee, Banerjee or Chatterjee bridegroom of "high academic distinction." The man who can make the match is offered a reward of Rs. 100.

India is promised a bumper cotton crop this season. The latest estimate places the area under cotton at 23.9 million acres or three million acres ahead of last year's figures, which means an increase of 14 per cent. On the other hand, the total outturn is expected to reach 4.9 million bales of 400lb. each, against 4.3 million bales last season. The ncrease is one of 15 per cent. of this outturn 1.7 million bales will come from the Native States.

Mr. Holland, the principal doctor in charge of the Hiranand Mendo Eye hospital, Shikarpur, left for Quetta on Sunday after a stay of six weeks. During this period as many as 7,000 patients desired their eyes to be operated upon. Out of this number 1,000 patients were sent back and the remaining 6,000 were operated upon within the short space of six weeks which works out at the rate of 1,000 operations per week. This is probably a record.

A correspondent writes from Binodpur in Jessore:—Dr. S. N. Guha of Binodpur, will travel across India on his Mead cycle by the following routes starting on the 25th February:—Jessore, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay back to Madras via Nagpur, thence to Calcutta. He will carry with him an Icmic cooker, 1 cycle tent, a bedding and a small supply of provision and medicine. This is the first time that a Bengali youth undertakes such an excursion in India.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 28th, Babu Surendra Nath Ray will move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the proposal to abolish the Engineering College, Sibpur, be dropped and that the College be either retained at Sibpur or, if its present site is considered unsuitable: (1) Be removed to a suitable site in Calcutta or its immediate vicinity or (2) be made a branch of the proposed technological institute in Calcutta."

The "Hindu" understands that there is no foundation for the statement in the "Madras Mail," that Mr. L. Davidson will act as Chief Secretary during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Horne on leave. Sir John Atkinson retires in July next, not in June, and the statement is unintelligible that he will be succeeded by Sir Harold Stuart, the present third Member, when there is the Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, the present second Member who ought in the usual course to succeed him as senior Member of Council.

The Madras Government, in reviewing the report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Madras for 1912-13 say:—"The principal problem to be solved, is the future control of the considerable and growing body of societies. This is a subject which is engaging the attention of Government, whose desire is to limit the amount of official interference to the minimum essential to secure public confidence. The cost incurred by Government during the year under review was Rs. 32,611. The question of recovering from the societies who benefit by the supervision of Government officers, a part of the large expenditure at present thrown on general revenues is also under consideration."

At a meeting held at Allahabad, on Saturday, at Dr. Sundar Lal's residence, with Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji in the chair, a statement was read out by Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, on conditions in some of the districts afflicted by famine which were visited by him and other members of the Servants of India Society, including Messrs. Joshi and Thakkar of Bombay, and a general and an executive committee were formed to organise measures of relief supplementary to the relief being afforded by the Government and the official relief committee. The Hon. Dr. Sundar Lal is the president of the general committee, Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, the chairman of the executive committee, and Pandit Hriday Nath Kunjru, the secretary.

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If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

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"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here and is fast making a name" write Edward St. Rose and Co, from Mombasa. Of course we do not want you to believe in magic, but

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CRAWFORD MARKET,

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

I find my book of recipes shows a goodly number of sauces for storing of all kinds, some of which I have tried and some not; but all that I give here should be quite good as they sound reasonable and practicable. The sauces are very little trouble, but it is well to have sieves of different mesh as it helps very much to run the whole mixture first through a very coarse seive which lets the liquid through quickly and then run this residue through a finer one for the final. Moreover, some of the sauces themselves do not require to be too finely strained. I use the ordinary fine wire ones, one can buy in the bazaar; they want careful cleaning and do not last very long, on the other hand they are very cheap, and you will find your cook soon force a hole in the most expensive one you can supply him with. Have the bottles if possible transparent if not of quite clear glass; I use old fruit, sauce, brandy or gin bottles, boiled in soda water and then in clean water and set upside down to drain and dry. Great particularity should be exercised over the absolute sterilization of the bottles of jars in which you propose to store any kinds of foods; it is often some bad germ left over from a previous bottling which sets up processes of fermentation and decomposition. If they are throughly boiled for ten to fifteen minutes, it is precious few germs which can come through that alive, if any!

CHILLI SHERRY.

I have not often seen this served, but those who like their soup somewhat peppery will very much appreciate this. It is so simple too, for you simply fill up a tart-fruit bottle with small chillis topped and tailed and then pour in sherry to cover them. Close the bottle and keep it turned in the sun for three or four weeks, when strain it through a fine cloth or flannel. Serve it in a bottle with a cork with a sprinkler as used for "bitters" so that a drop or two can be used as liked.

CHILLI VINEGAR.

No household should be without this; it is very useful for all sorts of dishes, and mayonnaise is nice if a very little of it is used with the ordinary vinegar. Take a couple of seers of the ordinary chillis, split them open and pour over them two wineglassfuls of sherry. Leave them for two days, turning them upside down several times so that the sherry reaches all parts. Now add a whole bottle of boiling vinegar and after closing, turn the bottle in the sun for about a fortnight. Strain through flannel and store for use, in not too large bottles, as it is better not to have much open at a time; besides I have always found that my cooks are very fond of it for their own khana, so in any case I only give a little out at a time from the larger one.

CELERY VINEGAR.

Wash and dry the celery, not using the very green tops, and break it into pieces. Loosely fill a wide mouthed bottle with this and pour over it a bottle of boiling tarragon or ordinary malt vinegar. Turn it in the sun for a month and when it is strained for storing add a few drops of onion juice. For this you cut a slice off an onion and squeeze it, when one or two drops can be extracted. It is a much better way of using onion flavouring in all branches of cookery, then adding the onion itself, no matter how finely minced. For many things it is sufficient to rub the bowl or vessel round with the onion slice. Indian cooks especially cannot be persuaded to use onion itself sparingly, seeing that in their own cooking they use so much, so my cook is forbidden to use the flavouring in any other form than the juice; and you should just taste the difference in his flavouring of an omelette to that of the average cook with its large bits of uncooked onion.

MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

If you live in a place where you can procure fresh mushrooms by all means make this; it makes such a pleasing variety, but during my time in India I have never had the chance, and so have had to buy. But in the old days I was rather renowned for my "Catsup" as it used to be written. Take about three seers of full grown mushrooms; for this sauce the older ones are the better as they are stronger flavoured. Pick them over carefully, wipe them and put them in layers in a bowl with salt sprinkled in between. Leave them for five or six hours, then break them up with your hand and set them in a cool place for two or three days, constantly stirring and mashing them to extract all the juice possible. Pour off the liquor and to each seer of the liquid allow a teaspoonful (small) of all spice and ground ginger, a blade of mace and a teaspoonful of whole peppers. Put this in a large jar or an enamel pan which can be closed and set it in another of boiling water over the fire and let it cook for nearly four hours; strain it carefully and when cold bottle it. Look at it from time to time, and if you should soon see signs of spoiling, reboil it with a few more pepper, corns. It is well to add to each bottle when storing a teaspoonful of brandy.

TOMATO SAUCE.

This is another invaluable sauce which no housewife should be without. I always make it twice a year, before and after the monsoons, as out here at least in Bombay I find it better than storing the whole year through, besides I use rather a good deal. The method is as follows. Take four seers of Tomatoes, one of brown sugar, half a pound each of stoned raisins and picked currants, a quarter of a seer each of ground ginger and salt, a tablespoonful of garlic, two teaspoonfuls of cayenne and four bottles of vinegar. Personally I have the cayenne and put only a very small teaspoonful. Bake the tomatoes till soft; boil the vinegar and sugar together for 15 minutes, then add all the rest of the condiments and simmer gently till the mass thickens. Stir constantly while it is cooking, rub it through a sieve and when cold store it in bottles. Should the tomatoes not be very ripe a little more sugar may be required, and I often use green chillis and whole peppers in preference strain through a fine sieve, bottle and cork to cayenne. The whole peppers give a flavour which I like better than the cayenne. Every one can make alterations in these recipes to suit themselves once they are set on the track; I never use cayenne in any thing if I can help it, prefering the liquid variety as Tobasco sauce, or the fresh chillis when possible.

INDIAN SAUCE.

I call it this for want of a better name; it may have another but a friend gave me the recipe without naming it, so I have never known if it ever had one! It is a most excellent sauce to serve with curry or any other Oriental, highly flavoured, dishes. Tomato is the basis of it, as is the case with many others; indeed the tomato is invaluable in any form and adds greatly to the possibilities of the cuisine out here.

Boil 1½ seers of ripe, peeled tomatoes in 1½ bottles of vinegar with two large cupfuls of lime or lemon juice, a pound of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of salt till the tomatoes are a pulp. Mince a seer each of stoned raisins, sultanas, a tablespoonful of garlic and a teaspoonful of cayenne or Nepaul pepper and then pound them till they are a paste. Add these to the tomato pulp and simmer very gently for about half an hour; rub it through a sieve and bottle it, storing it for four or five months before use.

HORSE RADISH SAUCE.

This is an extremely nice sauce to use with beef and also as an addition to other sauces in small doses. Mayonnaise with a little of this added is delicious, in fact, the ordinary cook does not realise what varieties of flavour can be obtained for cold mayonnise dressings by the addition of sauces which are supposed to be used exclusively for hot dressings. I recommend this to your attention and suggestion to your cook. Cooks are so content to serve up the everlasting ordinary mayonnaise, which I am bound to own they make very well, but, all the same, the nicest thing palls out here; one wants variety. Two heaped tablespoonfuls of scraped horse-radish, a tablespoonful of salt, one piece of garlic, a teaspoonful of ground ginger and a bottle and a half of vinegar should be all boiled together for a good half hour; set it aside for twenty-four hours, then strain it carefully and bottle it, storing it for two months before using.

HORSE RADISH VINEGAR.

This may be used to give variety of flavour to both hot and cold sauces and soups, and though I do not use it very much many people like it. It is simple enough to make, for you half fill any bottle with grated or scraped horse-radish and fill it up with vinegar which has been well boiled and then allowed to get cold, with half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Turn it in the sun for a month and then strain it and bottle. It is ready for use at once.

TOMATO BUTTER.

This is particularly nice for serving with grills and strongly flavoured game. The simplest way is to heat a little butter and pour into it a sufficiency of this sauce, serving it in a tiny heated silver or glass jug, as only a very little is required over the grill etc. Mix in a bowl a pint bottle each of good claret or port (these should be of good medium quality) Worcester sauce, Harvey sauce, and Mushroom Ketchup, with a dessertspoonful or less of Nepaul pepper or pounded dried chillis. Stir this every day in the sun for ten days when it may be strained and bottled.

MONASTIC SAUCE.

This is not a sauce but is a very nice preparation for sandwiches and many savouries. Savouries seem to suit the somewhat cloyed palate we have out here; cloyed by the climatic conditions we have to endure with consequent digestive disturbance. Though when one goes home the food seems to taste so fresh and delicious one misses the daily savoury very much, but of late years that has come very much more to the fore in restaurants and private house than it used to be. For this butter, you need 2½ seers of peeled tomatoes, a pound of brown sugar or more, a teaspoonful of pounded cinnamon or less, and the same of pounded cloves with half a nutmeg grated. Boil all this together till thick stirring all the while and when cold pour it into jars and close firmly. Some people like less spice and less sugar; I always add salt as well with the same amount of sugar and less spice, but the proportions can be varied to suit each individual taste. I do not like much spice in anything, and think it is much overdone in much of the cooking where a very little is such an asset. For instance, there is hardly a cook out here or at home who, when cooking apples does not think it necessary to add four or five cloves, till there is no other flavour. Whereas the apple has a very delicate flavour of its own, which would be enhanced by the addition of *one* clove, but which is absolutely smothered if more are added. The same out here with guavas, the cooks *will* smother them with cloves. The cleverness of a cook should be gauged by the variety and delicacy of his flavourings; it is a poor specimen whose dishes predominate with some strong taste which entirely eliminates the flavour of the food it is supposed only to bring out.

MINT VINEGAR.

This is very useful when mint may not be available and when an aspic should be flavoured with mint. Pick the young leaves of the mint and fill a bottle with them, then fill up with cold vinegar which has been previously well boiled with enough whole peppers to give it a flavour. Close the bottle firmly and turn it in the sun for a fortnight. Then strain and store for use.

ANCHOVY KETCHUP.

This is really invaluable and is infinitely nicer than the ordinary bought anchovy sauce, which I strongly suspect of containing no anchovy whatever! In a quart bottle of good ale mix a ¼ of a pound of anchovies, a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, half a teaspoonful each of ground ginger, sugar, and ground mace, two cloves and a teaspoonful of pounded garlic. Let all these simmer very gently for about an hour stirring frequently. When cold tightly and store for three months before use.

WALNUT KETCHUP.

I had nearly forgotten this which is an especially favourite sauce of mine and is invaluable for flavouring. It is a little trouble to make, but quite worth it. For this you want 100 quite young walnuts, younger than for the pickle even, Bruise them slightly and put them in a large jar with a quart bottle of vinegar and three tablespoonfuls of salt; let them stay for eight days stirring them well once daily. Drain the liquor from them and set in a pan with a quarter of a pound of anchovies, eight or nine finely chopped onions, a half stick of finely scraped horse-radish, and half a teaspoonful each of mace, ground ginger, cloves, pepper and nutmeg, with a pint of port. Let all this cook gently for at least forty minutes and when cold strain and bottle, storing for four months before using. All these sauces should not boil hard, in so doing a great deal of the moisture is thrown off in steam and the flavours of the ingredients are no better extracted; indeed in some cases it is quite the contrary. Please remember to see that all these sauces just simmer very gently, thereby losing as little as may be and gaining more of the extracts; they are all very good, and should make a fine show for the Bazaar Stall which I have sketched out.

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Memsahibs in India are always on the worry as to how they should arrange their daily menu and the cry is invariably "What shall we have for a change?" Mrs. John Gilpin has practically solved this very troublesome question in a little cookery guide entitled "Pakwan-Ke-Kitab" which is described as the "Memsahib's Guide to Cookery in India." The memsahib newly arrived in India finds, anyhow at first, daily catering for her lord and master a most troublesome matter and it has been Mrs. John Gilpin's object in publishing this book to make the starting of housekeeping a little more easy for the newcomer. That she has succeeded in her endeavour no one will deny as the beginner will find most useful information on all subjects connected with the upkeep of a house. All the necessary paraphenralia required by the different servants, the prices of various articles of daily food, the cost of fuel, household and even for hiring a carriage are given in detail, not only for Bombay, but for many other parts of India. When it is stated that complete menus for ninety days for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner are given it will be understood how very useful this publication will prove to all housewives. Mrs. John Gilpin needs no introduction to readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" as there is no doubt that her "daily menus," which have appeared so regularly from the first issue have been a feature of the paper and one that has been appreciated very much by the much worried memsahib. Even the batchelor who runs a chummery will find much to interest him in a perusal of "Pakwan-Ke-Kitab," for at the very commencement of the book will be found "Hints to Housekeepers for both Sexes" wherein much good advice is given. The whole subject of the way to manage a house has been exhaustively dealt with in a chapter on "Household Information" which, to the newcomer especially, will prove invaluable as the wages that should be paid and the duties that should be performed by the various servants in a most all parts of India and Ceylon are concisely enumerated. Nothing appears to have been forgotten and there is no doubt that many a housewife in the future will bless Mrs. John Gilpin for having published her "Memsahib's Guide to Cookery." The publication has been brought out by Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay, and can be procured from all booksellers at Rs. 2 per copy.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
ICED SOUP AND HAM QUENELLES.
BERGEN FISH CREAM.
COMPOTE OF QUAIL.
STUFFED MUTTON.
MARROW SAVOURY.
JACQUERIE APPLES.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Quails, As. 6. Mutton, As. 12. Marrow, As. 3. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 5. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total Rs. 3-0-0.

ICED SOUP AND HAM QUENELLES.

Make good clear stock flavoured with vegetables and ice it; make a quenelle mixture by pounding two parts ham with one of ordinary meat, adding olives, a drop or two of onion juice and tobasco sauce and rubbing all through a sieve. Make a panada by cooking a teaspoonful each of flour and butter together and adding stock to form a thick paste which should cook until it leaves the side of the pan clean; add the yolk of a raw egg and the meat, and when cold form it into small marbles which should be gently poached in water, drained, and added to the ice soup when serving.

BERGEN FISH CREAM.

Pound the fish and add it to a panada made as above with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, the yolk of two raw eggs and flavouring to taste. Half fill small buttered moulds with this and steam them for half an hour. Serve them with a rich white sauce to which chopped prawns have been added.

COMPOTE OF QUAIL.

Prepare the quail by stuffing them with pounded, cooked brain, rubbed through a sieve and minced oysters added. Cook them in a casserole with a little wine, ham and mushrooms, or just bacon a few olives. Serve them on pieces of toast which have been soaked in strong meat essence, drained and then fried crisp with the gravy from the quails poured over.

STUFFED MUTTON.

Bone the mutton carefully, using the bones to make stock for the gravy. Stuff the meat with any farci available preferably vegetable and braise it in a closed dekshie with tomatoes which have had a little of the pulp removed and the cavity filled up with pepper, salt, butter and minced parsley. Turn the stock into good tomato sauce and serve over the mutton with the whole tomatoes round.

MARROW SAVOURY.

Remove the marrow from the beef bones and soak it in cold water for some time. Then simmer it in salted water for half an hour. Have ready some toasts salted and just dashed with cayenne. Place the pieces of marrow on these and in front of the fire break them up sufficiently to spread on the toasts roughly, and serve at once.

JACQUERIE APPLES.

Take apples of an even size, peel them thinly and core them without breaking them. Fill the centres with strawberry jam and wrap them in puff paste, baking them till the apple is soft. They should not be baked in a too hot oven and if the paste is inclined to brown too quickly, protect it with white cooking paper.

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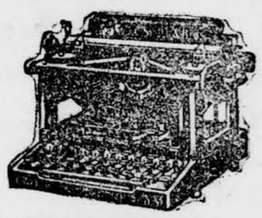

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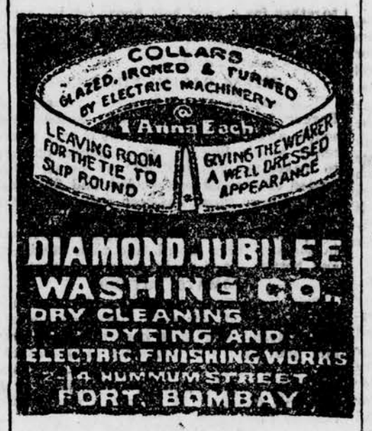

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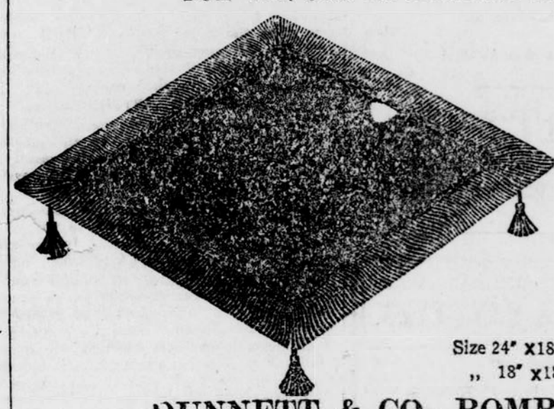

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